The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5589. VOL. XXXVI. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TUG HUNTRESS is now ready to remove vessels to any part of the Harbour or to sea; and pic-nics, on moderate terms. Enquire at LANE and CO., Brothers or Ferry Queen steamers.

NOTICE.—In consequence of repairs to machinery, the VICTORIA steamer will not run to Watson's Bay, THIS DAY, Thursday. S. and M. S. P. Co., Campbell's Wharf, 17th May.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, three times daily.—From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1 and 4 p.m. On Sunday, from Sydney, at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 14th May, 1855.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The TAMAR, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 17th May, 1855.

STEAM to KIAMA.—The NORA CREINA, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at 9 o'clock, returning [illegible] every Monday and Thursday, at noon. Phœnix Wharf, 12th May, 1855.

STEAM TO SHOALHAVEN. — The NORA CREINA, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY night, at 9 o'clock, [illegible] SHOALHAVEN on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10 a.m. Phœnix Wharf, 12th May, 1855.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The Manning River Co.'s steamship PLUTO, J. BENAUD, master, will leave the Circular Wharf on her first trip on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, being unavoidably detained to complete the improvements and alterations in the passenger department. For freight or passage apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Wharf.

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.—The WILLIAM IV. will leave for Port Macquarie on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 14th May.

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.—The A.S.N. Co.'s steamship WARATAH, J. S. WARNER, Commander, will be despatched within twenty-four hours after arrival, leaving the Company's Wharf, at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 14th May, 1855.
Shippers to NORTH BRISBANE are requested to mark their packages accordingly, and to insert it in their shipping notes. Cargo will be received at 9, a.m., on TUESDAY next.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY, calling at BROULEE.—The steamship EAGLE, C. H. F. CHALFIELD, commander, will leave for the above ports on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at (12) noon.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 17th May, 1855.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—

	£	s
Saloon	8	8
Intermediate	5	5
Fore cabin	3	5

(Inclusive of provisions, tax, and fees.)
The A. S. N. Company's iron screw steamship WONGA WONGA, R. G. GILMORE, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 17th May, 1855.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.—The A. S. N. Company's iron steamships—
TELEGRAPH ....Captain GEO. GILMORE,
YARRA YARRA ....Captain WILLIAM BELL,
CITY OF SYDNEY.......Captain R. T. MOODIE,
WONGA WONGA ....Captain R. G. GILMORE,
Are appointed to sail in May, as under—

FROM SYDNEY.		
Saturday,	19	Wonga Wonga
Wednesday,	23	Yarra Yarra
Saturday,	26	Telegraph
Wednesday,	30	City of Sydney.
FROM MELBOURNE.		
Wednesday,	16	Yarra Yarra
Saturday,	19	City of Sydney
Wednesday,	23	Telegraph
Saturday,	26	Wonga Wonga
Wednesday,	30	Yarra Yarra.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 3rd May, 1855.

FOR MORPETH (Hunter River).—MARTHA, THIS EVENING positively. MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR KEMPSEY, M'Leay River.—The schooner SISTER, will leave the Union Wharf on SUNDAY MORNING, the 20th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, or to F. and G. KORFF, 8, Church-hill.

FOR THE CLARENCE.—The regular trader MARION, 100 tons, SMITH, master, will be despatched for the above port in a few days. Freight, 20s. per ton. For particulars apply to T. H. GREEN, Wharf, Druitt-street.

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.—The steamer GRAFTON, 315 tons, 100-horse power, Captain WISEMAN, will sail on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 18th instant, at 8 p.m. Freight on all goods to or from Grafton, must be paid for on delivery to Messrs. WEST and HARRISON, at the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street. KIRCHNER and CO., agents. 16th May.

FOR MORETON BAY and PORT CURTIS.—The A1 brigantine ZONE, 100 tons, Captain FRANCIS, clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete engagements, and passengers to be on board at 6 p.m. MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—With despatch. The well-known new colonial-built clipper schooner SABLE CHIEF, now loading at Towns' Wharf. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodation), apply to R. TOWNS and CO., or, CHURCH and MOLISON.

FOR WIDE BAY.—The brig BURNETT, Captain COOPER, is now receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, wind and weather permitting. Freights payable on shipment of the goods. A. B. SPARK, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine clipper-brig MARIA, is now receiving her dead weight on board, at the Circular Wharf, and will have room for a few tons of light freight. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., 199, George street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct. — The fine clipper brigantine MONTEZUMA, M'Intyre, master, will be ready to receive cargo immediately on her discharge Inwards, at the Flour Company's Wharf. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE, landing all her cargo on the Wharf without lightering.—The clipper brig WANDERER, 200 tons, P. M. ROZEA, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY next. For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE Wharf direct.—The favourite clipper brig DART, WILSON, master, now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will be despatched in a few days. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct. — The clipper schooner EMILY JANE, MOYE, master, having all her dead weight engaged, and now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, has room for light freight only. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 177, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader FAWN, D. GOURLAY, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 18, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN.—The well-known clipper-brig ALICE BROWN, 173 tons, WILLIAM HAY, commander, will sail positively on SUNDAY MORNING. All her cargo is engaged, and shippers will please send their goods during to-day and to-morrow, and pass entries to clear the ship on Saturday.
GEORGE LEA WILSON and CO., Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—☞ Now fast loading.—The splendid British-built clipper brigantine DISPATCH, 150 tons, Captain JENKINS. Shippers and passengers are reminded to complete arrangements. For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market street.

FIRST vessel for AUCKLAND.—The A1 new clipper brig YARROW, J. KEMP, commander, is now receiving cargo at the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf (Market-street), and will be despatched for the above port on or about the 21st instant. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, or to W. J. DYER, 3, Commercial-buildings, Queen's-place.

SPORTING LASS, for AUCKLAND.—Detained until FRIDAY.—Can take a few tons of light freight only if sent down in the course of this day or to-morrow. Passengers are requested to complete their arrangements at once. Apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON. — The OCEAN QUEEN. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM BANNISTER and CO., Albion Wharf, North Side.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The new schooner SEA SERPENT, 70 tons, D. SMITH, commander. For freight or passage apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4 Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON direct, remaining there only five days, and thence to PORT COOPER.—The fine fast-sailing first-class brig FLASH, 170 tons, D. W. LENNOX, commander. Shippers to Wellington and Port Cooper, and passengers, are particularly informed that this vessel is bound to sail on SATURDAY morning next, or to forfeit freight. She has room left for about fifty tons of cargo, and very good accommodation for passengers. Early application is necessary on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, to the undersigned, JOHN MACNAMARA; or to Messrs. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR MADRAS. — To sail on SATURDAY MORNING, the well-known splendid ship LORD HUNGERFORD, 800 tons, J. W. HURST, commander, has two or three poop cabins disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary. Passage money £40 each. Apply to the Captain on board.

FOR SHANGHAE.—The splendid A1 clipper ship MERSE, SHEWAN, commander, will be laid on for the above port, should sufficient inducements offer. This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers, and offers a favourable opportunity to shippers of horses. For further particulars, apply to Captain SHEWAN, on board, or to KIRCHNER and Co., Wynyard-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine first-class and fast-sailing passenger ship ROSE OF SHARON, 870 tons register, commanded by Captain WILLIAM FORSAYTH, well known in the East India trade, will be despatched about the 1st of June next. Apply to Captain FORSAYTH, on board, Smith's Wharf; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR CALLAO.—The A 1 ship SIMONDS, 1202 tons, JOHN M. LEAVITT, commander, will positively sail for Callao on THURSDAY, the 17th instant. This fine ship presents an eligible opportunity to intending passengers, having just made the passage from England in 88 days. For rates of passage apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH, agents, George-street. N.B.—All accounts against the ship Simonds must be rendered in duplicate to the agents on or before WEDNESDAY, at noon, or they will not be recognised.

FOR ENGLAND. — Royal Mail clipper ship BOOMERANG, 1824 tons register, J. BROWN, commander, will be despatched from Melbourne on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, with the mails for England, under contract with her Majesty's Government to deliver it there in sixty-five days. The accommodations for passengers are on the same style of elegance and comfort as the other well-known clippers of the Black Ball Line. The state-rooms are spacious and well ventilated, and furnished with every requisite, including bedding and linen. Passengers for London will be forwarded by rail from Liverpool at ship's expense, and half the steam fare hence to Melbourne will be allowed on engagements made here.
The rates of passage are—

Saloon	65 guineas.
Second cabin	35 ditto.
Intermediate	25 ditto.

For plan of cabin and other particulars apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON, with despatch.—The fine first-class barque ALLANDALE, 301 tons register, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will have quick despatch. For light freight or passage, having good accommodation for cabin and steerage passenger apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or CHURCH and MOLISON, Macquarie-place.

PASSAGE to ENGLAND via FRANCE.—For DIEPPE, the superb French clipper-ship LUCIE, 615 tons register, Captain VASULIN. From her superior accommodations and sailing qualities, this vessel presents a most desirable conveyance for passengers proceeding either to England or to the Continent. Between Dieppe and Southampton steamers ply twice a day, and London is reached in 13 or 14 hours. For further particulars apply to the Commander, on board; or to KIRCHNER and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON. — The A1 ship WASHINGTON IRVING, having still some of her cabins disengaged, early application is necessary. They are not equalled, either for elegance or comfort, by any vessel trading to these colonies, and being a full ship will sail positively at the end of the present month. Apply to Captain DURRANT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON. — The fine first-class ship SPEEDY, 1020 tons, Captain J. H. NIGHTINGALE, is fast filling up, and will be despatched about the middle of June. Has splendid accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.

TO SHIPPERS of GOLD and SPECIE.—The celebrated clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF, now on the berth for Liverpool, to be despatched on the 31st May, offers a most eligible opportunity to shippers, delivering gold and specie at the Bank of England at the current rate of freight. Apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, Macquarie-place, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR LONDON.—The frigate-built ship SCOTIA 778 tons, THOMAS STRICKLAND, commander, under engagement with the Government for the conveyance of Invalids, will sail on the 24th instant. One stern and two side cabins disengaged. Apply to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON direct.—The magnificent new A 1 clipper ship SIR JOHN HARVEY, 800 tons, JAMES WELSH, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will commence loading on MONDAY, the 7th current, at Campbell's Wharf, and will be despatched punctually on THURSDAY, the 24th current. The Sir John Harvey's first and second cabin fittings are of the very best order, and bedding already provided. The first saloon is seventy feet long, and affords a fine promenade during wet weather. Intending passengers will do well to secure their berths at once, as this fine ship will sail to her day.
First cabin, £60, including wines, &c.
Second ditto, £35, without wines or spirits
Steerage, £20, ditto ditto.
The second cabin and steerage will be supplied with wine, beer, and spirits at moderate charges, but the quantity supplied will be under the direction of the captain. For passage only, apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street. N.B.—Carries an experienced surgeon and stewardess.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—For Liverpool direct.—The A1 clipper ship MERMAID, E. DEWEY, commander, daily expected at Melbourne, will sail from that port about the 5th June. For a few cabin, intermediate, and steerage berths, reserved for this port, early application is necessary, to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS. — For LIVERPOOL direct, forwarding passengers and wool to London at ship's expense.—The celebrated clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF, 1250 tons register, THOMAS J. TOBIN, commander, will be despatched on the 31st May. Three-fourths of her cargo is already engaged, the greater part of which is now on board. Intending shippers are requested to make their engagements early, as she will be despatched punctually, full or not full, on the above date. The Ocean Chief has accommodation for a few first and second cabin passengers only. Bills of lading will be signed on production of the mate's receipt. For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, Macquarie-place; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR SALE, the fine powerful tug-steamer METEOR, just arrived from the Clyde via Melbourne. She was built in 1849, by the celebrated builders Messrs. Caird and Co., for the Old Clyde Shipping Company, and proved the smartest tug on the river. She has two holds, capable of carrying from 70 to 80 tons of goods, and does not draw more than six feet of water at any time. She has two side-lever engines of 70 horse-power collectively, but can work up to 90. Her boilers are tubular, and she has a donkey engine. Her dimensions are

Length over all	105 feet
Breadth	18 ditto
Depth of hold	8 ft. 8 in.

The Meteor is in perfect order, both as regards hull and machinery, and the following certificate will show in what estimation she was held by the deep sea pilots of the Clyde.
"We, the undersigned deep sea pilots of the Clyde, having been applied to, concerning the character of the steam-tug Meteor, while engaged in the capacity of towing vessels in and about the Clyde, beg to say that we always found her a most powerful and efficient tug-boat. In fact, while in tow with the Meteor we always had implicit confidence, and more especially in heavy weather outside.
William Clark
John Stewart
John Foster
David Arkley
Alexander Daw
John Turner
William Adams
John Galbreath
Hugh Turner
Hugh Cameron
Han. Sloan
Daniel M'Kinlay."
For further particulars apply to Captain FISHER, on board, opposite the Victoria Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, 4, Charlotte-place.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 4-64ths of the screw steamer WILLIAM DENNY, now trading between this port and Auckland, together with the profits from the date of her arrival at Sydney. Capitalists should not neglect this opportunity, particularly those engaged in the New Zealand trade. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

CUTTER for SALE, in excellent condition, suitable for the coasting trade, 28 tons burthen, has recently received a thorough overhaul. Apply to RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine LUCY ANN, sixty-one (61) tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, well found in every requisite, and can be sent to sea without delay or expense. For further particulars, apply to W. J. DYER, No. 3, Commercial-buildings, Queen's-place.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the brig POLLY. Apply to F. and G. KORFF, 8 Church-hill.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to any part of the East Indies or West Coast of South America.—The A1 fine clipper-ship JANNET, 317 tons register at Lloyds', can proceed to sea within forty-eight hours. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the first-class schooner VIXEN; from her light draft of water particularly adapted for the coasting trade. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom-house Agent, Circular Quay. May 16, 1855.

CHARTERS for MANILA.—The Colonial Sugar Refining Company are open to charter vessels of large tonnage for the conveyance of sugar from Manila to Sydney. Apply to J. GRAFTON ROSS, secretary. Office, 158, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, Vessels for the Chincha Islands, and thence with guano to London, Liverpool, or a safe port in the United Kingdom. Ships of large tonnage preferred.
CRAWLEY and SMITH.

SHIP LOODIANAH, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House entries immediately, for the Circular Quay, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed, when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

BEATRICE, from LIVERPOOL.—NOTICE.—Consignees of the undermentioned goods are requested to take notice that unless entries are passed and freight paid by noon THIS DAY, they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense—
M in diamond—50 barrels porter, shipped by Wm. Edmonds, to order
WEP over M—2 cases 1 cask, shipped by Jacot, Taylor, and Tipper, to Wm. E. Potts.
J. B. METCALFE.
17th May, 1855.

BARQUE GIPSEY QEEEN, from LONDON.—Consignees by the above vessel will be pleased to pass their Custom House entries immediately, for Moore's Wharf, and to take notice that the vessel will not be responsible for any goods after they are landed; and also that goods for which entries are not passed, when ready to be discharged, will be entered by the undersigned, at the risk and expense of the consignees.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., agents.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIRONDELLE, for MELBOURNE.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to pass their entries and send in bills of lading for signature by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

WALTER HOOD from LONDON.—Consignees of goods, per above vessel, are requested to pass their entries immediately for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and Co.

ALICE, for WARNAMBOOL. — All accounts against this vessel must be rendered to the undersigned THIS DAY. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 11, King-street.

FRENCH SHIP MERCEDES.—All Accounts against this vessel are to be rendered THIS DAY, by noon, to the undersigned. EDWARD TEILLARD and Co., George-street. May 17th, 1855.

SHIP HAMPDEN, from Hamburgh.—All accounts against the above vessel to be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by FRIDAY next, at Noon. EDWARD SALAMON, agent.

ALBION WHARF, NORTH SIDE.—Accommodation for Landing, Stacking, and Storing Timber, on moderate terms. WILLIAM BANNISTER and CO.

QUAY BERTH VACANT.—Apply to the Wharfinger, Kellick's Wharf; or to P. N. RUSSELL and Co.

QUAY BERTHS vacant and ample storage, North Side, Albion Wharf. WILLIAM BANNISTER and CO.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE STEAMPACKET COMPANY. — Notice. — Mr. William Woolley has been appointed to the office of Secretary to this Company vacant by the resignation of the undersigned. By order of the Board. JOHN BRIDGES. Sydney, 16th May, 1855.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—First appearance of the great Tragedian Mr. G. V. BROOKE, as THE STRANGER, THIS EVENING, Thursday, May 17th. Notice.—In answer to many enquiries at the Box Office, the limited period of the arrangement will not allow Mr. Brooke to appear again in his grand impersonations of Othello, and Master Walter. To-morrow Evening, for the second time, a New Way to Pay Old Debts.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—A Splendid Tableau of Dissolving Scenery, THIS EVENING, comprising Turner's magnificent views in France, Spain, and Italy, the new War Scenes, and the Town and Fortifications of Sebastopol, &c.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Patron.—His Excellency the Governor-General.
Patroness.—Lady Denison.
President.—Honorable J. H. Plunkett, M.L.C.
Vice-President.—Dr. H. C. Douglass, M.L.C.
Treasurer.—Mr. B. Mountcastle.
Conductor.—Mr. C. W. F. Stier.
Committee.
Hon. F. L. S. Merewether, M.L.C.
Mr. C. Younger,
H. Spyer,
W. M'Donnell,
T. M'Pherson.
Mr. J. M. Richardson
M. Reynolds,
Black
H. Jones
P. Faucett.
Subscriptions.
The annual amount of payment by each member (who is to be introduced by two members of this Society) is Two Guineas, which will entitle him to all the privileges of the Society, and Tickets for the admission of two Ladies to all the Concerts of the Society. The annual amount of payment by each Subscriber is One Guinea, which will admit him and a Lady to all the Concerts of the Society. The first Concert of this year will be held at the Concert Hall, Royal Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, 4th of June. Parties desirous of becoming Members or Subscribers will please forward their names and address, to either of the Gentlemen of the Committee, or to the Honorary Secretary. Members and Subscribers are requested to forward the amount of their subscriptions for the current year to Monsieur EUGENE PARIS, Honorary Secretary, Jamison-street. N.B.—There will be six Concerts given by the Society during the year.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Annual Ball will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant. Tickets to be had at his residence.

WINDSOR.—Now on view, in the rooms lately occupied by Mr. J. B. Laverack, auctioneer, adjoining Mr. Edwards', druggist, George street, STEWART'S celebrated painting of ADAM AND EVE. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

OURANG OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods, Boa Constrictor, &c., exhibited daily, at 30, Hunter-street.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING, at the Lighthouse Hotel. N.B.—Two Comic and three Sentimental Singers wanted. WM. JOHNSON, proprietor.

FENCING, Sword Exercise, Gymnastics, Military Drilling, and Sparring, at Professor PARKER'S School of Arms, 41, York-street. Open daily, from 11 a.m. till 10 p.m., for private lessons and classes. Professor Parker begs to inform his pupils and the public in general, that his evening classes for the above manly exercises have commenced.

55-28. City Commissioners' Office,
Sydney, 7th May, 1855.
TO ENGINEERS, Ironfounders, and others.—Sealed tenders (endorsed "tenders for steam engines") will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the supply of three 75 horse-power double-acting, condensing engines, and six boilers for the same, together with the pumps and gearing necessary for supplying the city of Sydney with water. Drawings, specifications, and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the City Engineer, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock daily. The Commissioners will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Macquarie-street, Sydney.—A Special General Meeting of the Congregation will be held in the Chapel on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at seven o'clock p.m., to consider business of importance.

FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY. — The Annual Bazaar, in aid of the funds of this charity, will be held on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, in the Botanical Gardens. There will be only one day's sale. Contributions are earnestly requested, and will be most thankfully received, by the following ladies:—
Mrs. Aspinall
Mrs. Cooper
Mrs. Darvall
Mrs. Manning
Lady Stephen
Mrs. Woolley.
Colonel Bloomfield has kindly promised the attendance of the band of the 11th Regiment. Gates will be open at 11 a.m. Admittance, 1s. each; children, 6d. each.
M. M. WOOLLEY, Hon. Sec.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS, M.U.—Her Majesty's Birthday, THURSDAY, May 24th, 1855.—A few of the members of the above Society, thinking that a social meeting of the brethren, with their wives and families on a pleasure excursion in the harbour, will advance the friendly feeling they have hitherto held with one another, and afford a pleasant day of recreation to all, have engaged the A.S.N. Co.'s splendid steamer ILLALONG, together with a most efficient band, for that purpose. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. W. Collinson, 279, Kent-street; J. Goodwyn, King-street; E. T. Clarke, Prince-street; J. B. Crisp, Margaret-place; F. Reyling, George-street; G. Hattersley, Pitt-street; J. Cullen, painter; and at the various lodge-rooms. Tickets, 5s. each; children, half-price. Only a limited number of tickets will be issued, and members must be punctual at 10 a.m.

LOYAL ALBERT LODGE, No. 4194. — The officers and brethren of the above lodge, in connection with the officers and brethren of the various lodges of the Sydney District, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Rebecca, the wife of Brother Duncan Davidson, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant; to meet at Hostess Aylward's, Pelican Hotel, South Head Road, at 1 o'clock p.m. By order of Abraham Brown, N.G., CHARLES CORBITT, Secretary.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 13th Rule of this Society, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's office, 231, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 21st of June next, at half-past 3 p.m. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
A sale of the right to advances upon shares will take place on MONDAY, the 4th of June next, at half-past 3 p.m., at the Society's office, 231, George-street. By order of the Board of Directors, J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

RAILWAY SHARES.—Shareholders in the Sydney or Hunter River Railways Companies, who are not disposed to take the Government debentures or to wait for cash payment by the Government, may hear of cash purchasers for such stock on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, 25, Pitt-street.

WILLOUGHBY PATRIOTIC FUND.—

1855.		£	s	d
April 20.—Amount received and advertised		628	2	6
22.—Further subscriptions per Rev. W. B. Clarke		15	0	0
27.—Ditto ditto per Mr. R. Thompson		12	7	0
29.—Ditto ditto per Rev. W. B. Clarke		4	8	0
May 13.—Ditto ditto per ditto		0	16	6
		£660	14	0
April 21.—At credit of the Fund in Bank of New South Wales	£625		1	6
23.—Paid to same account	15		6	0
28.—Ditto to ditto	12		7	0
May 8.—Ditto to ditto	4		8	0
,, —Advertisements and postage	3		1	0
16.—In hand	0		16	6
	£660		14	0

N.B.—Collectors for the Fund are requested to forward their lists when closed, that the names of subscribers may be published.
R. H. DAWSON, honorary secretary and treasurer.

LEFT HER HOME, HARRIET, my wife. Any one harbouring her after this notice will be prosecuted, as she left her home without a cause. JAMES SHING, native of Kington.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CHRISTINA STEWART, her sisters, Jessie and Elizabeth, will be glad to hear from her. Address Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Collins-street, Melbourne.

ARVIER.—Information can be given respecting the gentleman of that name. Apply 299, George-street.

£6000 TO BE LENT upon mortgage, in small or large sums. Enquire at the office of Mr. T. E. WEEDON, solicitor, No. 25, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MR. HENRY HINE NEWMAN, Collector, &c., is authorised by the Trustees in the estate of Mr. J. C. Williams to collect in the debts due to the estate, and to give receipts for the same.
(Signed) T. W. BOWDEN, JAMES MALCOLM, } Trustees.
Sydney, May 12, 1855.

J. S. NORRIE, Practical Chemist, begs to announce to his numerous connexion and the public generally that he is about removing to more convenient premises, in George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

HENRY HOCKINGS, Broker. Office, opposite the *Empire* Office, George-street.

WILLIAM BANNISTER and CO., Coal and Timber Merchants, Wharfingers, and General Produce Agents, Albion Wharf. Dry storage for goods for the accommodation of shippers.

NOTICE.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street, will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday next.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnerships heretofore existing between Bennett and White, wheelwrights, Emu Plains, are respectively dissolved by mutual consent, on the 9th day of May, 1855. The business for the future will be carried on in the name of JAMES BENNETT.

PARKER'S FAMILY HOTEL (late Entwisle's), 19, York-street North. First-rate accommodation for families and gentlemen arriving from Melbourne and the country. Excellent dinner at half-past one, daily. Ship arrivals announced.

£2 REWARD.—Whereas, N. Westenburger, immigrant ex Daniel Ross, from Hamburgh, under indenture of service to Messrs. Sinclair and Wilson, of Wombo, Darling Downs, has absconded, a warrant has been issued, and the above reward will be paid to anyone who will give such information as will lead to his apprehension. Any person employing or harbouring the said N. Westenburger after this notice will be prosecuted. THOMAS S. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

£10 REWARD.—LOST or STOLEN, on the 8th of April last, at Fu[illegible]-hill, Bathurst road, One Bay Horse, five years old, branded WP on the near shoulder, star in the forehead, had on at the time of going away a leather head-stall, stands 15½ hands high. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on conviction of the offender and recovery of the horse; if strayed, £5 will be given to the person who shall deliver the horse to the undersigned. JOHN SHIELDS, Mount Pleasant, near Penrith, May 14th, 1855.

HORSE LOST or STOLEN.—£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from the bush near Ashfield, a grey Gelding, rising 7 years, strongly made, about 15½ hands high, branded WA near shoulder. If strayed, a reward of £3 will be paid for his recovery; or £5, if stolen, on conviction of the thief, on application to Mr. T. W. ANTILL, Union Bank; or at Jarvisfield, Picton, by the undersigned W. R. ANTILL. May 15.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Frogmore near Penrith, a Brown Horse, branded IE on near shoulder, small white stripe on the nose, and white star on forehead. Two Pounds reward if strayed; and Four Pounds will be given by the undersigned if stolen, on conviction of the offending parties. THOMAS RYAN, Penrith. Penrith, 15th May, 1855.

LOST, between William-street, Woolloomooloo, and the Post Office, a Gold Locket, containing a likeness on one side, and hair on the other. Whoever will bring it to WEDDERBURN and HILL'S Stores, 219, George-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST, from alongside the Victoria steamer, a small Jolly Boat, painted green. Whoever will return the same shall receive 10s. reward. Campbell's Wharf, May 16th.

FOUND.—If the person who lost a bundle on the high road near Liverpool, about three weeks ago, will apply at Wilton Park, Bringelly, he can procure it by giving a description of its contents, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

FOUND, a Dog. The owner can have the same. Apply on board the Flora, at Towns' Wharf.

FOUND, a liver-coloured Pointer Dog. The owner can have the same by paying expenses. Apply at the Emu Inn.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been some years commander in the India trade, and has passed the Board of Trade, and can produce unexceptionable testimonials, is anxious to produce the command of a vessel, in the colonial or Indian and China trade. Address R. and L., *Herald* Office.

BALMAIN.—Wanted Board and Lodging for a Single Gentleman. Address R. S., Box 218.

BUSINESS PREMISES.—Wanted, good Business Premises, comprising large shop, &c., &c. If with dwelling rooms for a family preferred. Address, stating rent, &c., to L. S. D., care of Messrs. Sands and Kenny, George-street.

CARPENTER WANTED. Apply between 8 and 9 this morning. 180, Castlereagh-street South.

BRICKLAYER WANTED to do a small job. 180, Castlereagh-street South.

CLERK.—Wanted, a Junior Clerk, who writes a good hand, and is well accustomed to copying. References required. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m., on Thursday, to LAMB, SPRY, and CO., Fort-street.

CONVEYANCE.—Wanted, conveyance for about 14 cwt. of stores to Gundagai: and for about 13 cwt. to Queanbeyan. Application to be made at the office of the Colonial Storekeeper, Dockyard, Lower George-street.

DINGY.—Wanted, a Dingy, from 10 to 12 feet long. Address, with particulars, DINGY, *Herald* Office.

ELIZABETH WHITE wishes to meet with an engagement to a family going to England, to attend on them. Address Mrs. PRITCHARD, 138, Parramatta-street.

GOVERNESS. A Lady is open to an engagement. Apply M. E., Post Office, Glebe.

INVALID CHAIR.—Wanted to purchase or hire. Address H. C. H., *Herald* Office.

JOHN'S PATENT STUCCO PAINT.—Wanted, from Two to Three Tons. Colonial Architect's Office.

MILCH GOAT wanted. Apply to WALTER LAMB, Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street.

NEEDLEWOMAN.—A young person wishes an engagement in a family as Needlewoman; she understands millinery and dressmaking. Apply Colonial Registry Office, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

PARTNER.—Wanted, a Partner, with a capital of about £1000, to assist in conducting an old established, respectable, and lucrative business. Address, B. F., No. 38, *Herald* Office.

PIANOFORTE wanted for School Practice. Apply at 411, George-street South.

SLOP HANDS wanted at E. JONES' Clothing Manufactory, 4, Market-street, opposite the Market gates.

SHIPWRIGHTS wanted, upon S. S. Acheron, at the Company's Slip, Pyrmont. Apply to Mr. SCOTT.

SLATERS and Plumbers wanted. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, 190, Elizabeth-street.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED from 10 to 15 horse power. Woolloomooloo Bay Wharf, W. FAIRFAX.

SHIPWRIGHTS Wanted at the Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

SHOP, SHOP.—Wanted, a roomy Shop and other conveniences. Possession required about the 21st June next. Pitt or George street preferred. Address SHOP, *Herald* Office.

TO CAPTAINS.—Wanted, a Passage to Tahiti. Address X Y., *Herald* Office, stating terms.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Second Hand. Apply to R. MILLARD, No. 348, Brickfield-hill.

TUITION.—A Gentleman engaged in one of the principal schools of Sydney, having a few leisure hours after 3 p.m., is desirous of obtaining one or two private pupils. Address, R.R., *Herald* Office.

TO SPECULATORS in FLOUR and GRAIN.—A Gentleman, having a thorough knowledge of the Sydney market, and a competent judge of flour and grain, is desirous of taking the situation of Supercargo or Agent at Valparaiso or the States, to which he would proceed at once. The advertiser would take a share in the profits as a remuneration for his services. The highest references can be given. Responsible persons alone will be treated with. Apply in the first instance by letter to A. B., at J. R. Treeves, Esq., 231, George-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS. — Wanted, an experienced Hand to take the management of a business during the absence of the principal. None but first rate men need apply. Address X. Y. Z., *Herald* Office.

TO INVALIDS.—A Comfortable Home in a small respectable family, on a farm within a short distance of Sydney, is offered on reasonable terms. Or one or two children over three years old, would be reared with the greatest care. For particulars apply to Mr. ROWLER, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted to purchase immediately a Double Demy Press. Address Mr. HENRY THOMAS, printer, High-street, West Maitland.

TO MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, and STOREKEEPERS.—A Young Man, newly arrived, is desirous for an engagement; has had 12 years' experience in the Bradford and London houses; can either enter or pack; no objection to the country. W. R. S. BROOK, 197, George-street.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND EASTWARD.—A gentleman is desirous, in a month or two, of a Passage to Sourabaya or Lombok. Address, B. B., Messrs. Snelgrove and Thompson, George-street.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an Assistant. JAMES WARD, perfumer, &c., 511, George-street South.

WANTED, a Man who understands plain cooking, and willing to make himself otherwise useful. Also, a Man who knows the town well, to drive the van. Apply to JOHN LINSLEY, 94, York-street.

WANTED, the Management of a Grazing or other Establishment, by a ten years' sheep farmer, giving best references, and £1000 guarantee, if necessary. Present address AGRICOLA, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a Servant Girl. For address apply at William street Hotel, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED.—For the country, several Married Couples, Cooks, Laundresses, and others. Apply at Mrs. WHITE'S Registry Office, Castlereagh-street, corner of Brougham-place.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply to Mrs. ARKELL, 115, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good Hammerman. Apply at SMITH and WELCH'S, Sussex-street.

WANTED, immediately, a respectable English Woman, as Monthly Nurse. Apply by letter to N. P., care of Foss and Son, Pitt-street. May 14th.

WANTED, Conveyance for Sandal Wood from Tanna to Hongkong. A good opportunity for a vessel proceeding in ballast to China. Apply to THACKER and CO.

WANTED TO RENT, a two or three-roomed Cottage, with detached kitchen, in town or suburbs. Address letters to A. B., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Married Couple, to act as Coachman and Laundress. Proof of qualification, character, and sobriety must be produced. Apply to Mr. NORTON, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Carter. None but a steady, industrious Man, who knows the town, and thoroughly understands his work, need apply to IREDALE and CO., Ironmongers.

WANTED, a Baker. To save trouble none but a first-rate workmen need apply to JOHN CARROLL, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Sobriety indispensable.

WANTED, a Coachman, a steady driver. Apply at No. 4, Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a Married Man, without encumbrance: the man as Farm Servant—must plough and milk a few cows; the wife as general House Servant. Apply at Dr. M'PHEE'S, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a situation as Housemaid in a gentleman's family. Address F. E. T., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Hammerman. Apply at Messrs. F. and E. ARTHUR'S 168, Elizabeth street South.

WANTED, a Plasterer PATRICK SCOTT, Newtown.

WANTED, Carpenter and Joiner. Apply at Shakespear Tavern, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the country, a Blacksmith and a Farrier. CLARK IRVING 27, Pitt-street.

WANTED, several Hands accustomed to work on a Fellmongering and Woolwashing Establishment. Apply to the undersigned any morning at ten o'clock. WILLIAM WOOD, No. 6, Church-hill.

WANTED, Masons for labour only. Apply to H. and R. ROWE, builders, Robin Hood Lane.

WANTED, Shepherds. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 238, George-st.

WANTED, a Single Man as Porter. One accustomed to horse and cart, at W. R. BURTON'S, Staffordshire House, No. 145, Pitt-street.

WANTED, immediately, a thorough hand at the Dress-making. Apply at 201, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, Twenty Seamen. Apply at Towns' Wharf before 10 o'clock A.M. Also, Two Painters.

WANTED, a Situation as Clerk, in some respectable establishment in Sydney. High testimonials can be shown. Address WENTON, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a situation as Clerk in a wholesale store or wine house. Advertiser writes a good hand, and would be inclined to make himself generally useful. The highest testimonials can be produced. Address A. J., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, Two good Tinmen. Liberal wages will be given. Apply at Mr. PARTRIDGE'S, zinc worker, 69, Lower Bathurst-street.

WANTED to Purchase, a Vessel of 300 or 400 tons burthen. Address, stating terms, to E. D. B., *Herald* Office.

WANTED to Rent or to Purchase, a detached Cottage at Balmain, with four rooms, kitchen, and well of water. Direct Mrs. MERRETT, Surry House, South Head Road.

WANTED, a steady Man, to take charge of a horse and gig and to make himself useful about the garden. Mr. JACKSON, 178, George-street North.

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at PETTY'S Hotel.

WANTED, a Furnished Cottage in town or suburbs, containing not less than four rooms and kitchen, for six months. Apply LEX, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Boy as an Apprentice to the jewellery and ornamental hair working. Apply to G. C. COOK, 78, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, Six first-rate Dressmakers. None but competent persons need apply. DOAK and KERR, No. 137, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a sober, steady, single Man as plain Cook, to make himself generally useful in the Country. Apply to B. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, an active Young Man as general Farm Servant. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED.—A smart Lad, to clean the plate, &c., and assist waiter. PARKER'S Hotel, 19, York-street.

WANTED, a Place, by a competent Gardener, who has had a practical experience in vine culture; the country preferred. Communications received a fortnight from this date. Address, M.B., 14, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED.—A Waiter, for the table. References indispensable. PARKER'S Hotel (late Entwisle's).

WANTED, a Butcher; one accustomed to cut up and salt meat. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Town's Wharf.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family in the country, a Married Couple. The man to work in a garden and make himself generally useful—the woman as cook. Apply to ARCHDEACON COWPER, any time before two o'clock THIS DAY.

WANTED, a Bricklayer, to do some small jobs. Apply to CORNELIUS SMITH, at the iron house, at the corner of the Point Piper Road, facing Double Bay, near the Quarry.

WANTED, a good General Servant, who understands cooking. Apply to Mr. M. CONSETT STEPHEN, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, opposite Mr. Rae's (near the Gaol).

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Waterman's Skiff, or second-sized Dingy. To save trouble—price £10. Apply to A. Z., *Herald* Office.

A DRAWING and BED-ROOM to LET, furnished. 55, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

A GENTLEMAN of respectability can be accommodated with Board and Residence, in the house of a respectable private family, replete with all the comforts of a home, six miles from Sydney. Coaches pass the door daily, morning and evening; or, if preferred, stabling for one horse would be given. Address G. K., *Herald* Office.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with partial Board and Residence. Apply 19, Upper Fort-street.

A SHOP TO BE LET, at the corner of King and Clarence streets. Enquire at 140, Clarence-street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE to LET. Inquire at Mrs. OLIVER'S, 143, Kent-street, Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. M'LEAN'S, grocer, 121, Cumberland-street. Terms, £1 2s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, No. 11, Woolloomooloo-street. Terms, £1 5s. per week.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. MURPHY'S, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Superior Board and Residence, or Apartment; terms, moderate. 157, South Head Road.

BALMAIN.—Board and Residence for two gentlemen or lady and gentleman, at No. 3, Adolphus-street.

CUMBERLAND HOTEL, 127, Cumberland-street, Board and Residence at Mrs. NESBITT'S.

CIRCULAR QUAY FREE STORES.—Room for light goods. WILLIAM JOLLY, agent.

COTTAGE to LET, at Newtown. Apply to Mr. NEWMAN, opposite Cemetery.

COTTAGE to LET in Bourke-street. Three rooms, kitchen, good yard. Mr. BAILEY, 65½ Bourke-street.

EXTENSIVE STORES to LET, centrally situated. Address G. P. M., *Herald* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET at Balmain.—An excellent house near the Lower Ferry, containing five good rooms, with garden and well of water, &c. Price £3 3s. per week. Apply to Mr. FITZPATRICK, builder, Balmain.

HOUSE to LET, situated in George-street North. Apply to Mrs. J. S. HANSON, 88, Elizabeth-street.

HOUSE TO LET, in York-terrace, Botany-street; rent 30s. per week. Apply to Mrs. CUNNINGHAME, Short-street, Surry Hills.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill.

TWO OR THREE steady Men can have comfortable Board and Residence in a quiet family, and no children. Apply to Mrs. UPTON, Yurong-street, one door south of Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TWO or Three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a private family, within two minutes' walk of the Post Office. References exchanged. Apply at 48, York-street.

TO LET, two Furnished Bedrooms; also, a small House in Elizabeth-street. Apply Hargrave's Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, a House in Riley-street, with every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to Mr. CARTER, Dublin Castle, Crown-street. Rent, £3 10s. per week.

TO LET, a House containing seven rooms, kitchen and out-offices; garden, well of water, 3-stall stable, coach-house, and paddock. 115, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, adjoining the Congregational Church.

TO LET, the upper part of the house lately occupied by Mr. E. Raper, containing five elegant rooms, kitchen, and water laid on, with private entrance, and stable for one horse if required, at a moderate rent. Apply on the premises, 573, George-street South.

TO LET, a Cottage in Five Dock Bay, containing six rooms, a detached kitchen, fitted with Owens' cooking apparatus, servants' room, small storeroom, stable and shed, garden, at the bottom of which is a well of never-failing good water, with abundance of fire-wood. It is about a mile from the cottage where the Parramatta steamers stop four times a day at Bedlam Ferry, and a mile and a half to the Parramatta road. To a respectable tenant rent moderate. Apply to Mr. WOODGATE, on the Bedlam Ferry road; or to JOHN WILLIAMS, cooperage, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, a furnished Cottage, at Balmain, with everything complete, use of linen, &c., detached kitchen, and rooms for servants, at the low rent of three guineas per week. Apply at Mr. WEBB'S, Lower Ferry, Balmain.

TO LET, Two Houses, with water laid on, situated in Kent street, near Liverpool-street. Apply at St. John's Tavern, Bridge-street.

TO LET, Two Unfurnished Rooms in Riley-street South, nearly opposite the Boomerang Inn.

TO LET, Two large Rooms as Offices or Apartments, together, or separate. 19, Bridge-street.

TO LET, a Five-roomed Cottage and out-door Kitchen, situated at Camperdown, and a good well of water. For particulars apply at the Ship Inn, Gloucester-street; or at the Governor Bourke Hotel, Camperdown.

TO LET, furnished, a Cottage of four rooms, good yard, and water. Apply 119, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, unfurnished, a First-floor, suitable for offices. GEORGE ECKARDT, 52, Lower George street.

TO LET, a very desirable House, in a most beautiful situation directly over Harnett's Wharves, Woolloomooloo Bay, overlooking the bay, domain, and harbour; six rooms, with double verandah in front, large kitchen, and good supply of water. Apply Mr. C. TIBBEY, Market-street.

TO LET, a first-rate Shop and Dwelling-house, nearly opposite the site of old gaol, George-street. The shop is fitted up with shelving glass cases, counter, and all necessary fixtures. The house contains six rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and every convenience; is a comfortable residence, and has the advantage of a private entrance; and in the rear is a large stone store. For further particulars apply to Messrs. THURLOW, DICK, and BROWN, 83, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a first-rate City Residence, very delightfully situated, now in thorough repair, containing every accommodation and convenience for a gentleman's family. Apply to Messrs. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, next to Bank of Australasia, George-street.

TO LET, on the Glenmore Road, opposite the residence of W. T. Cape, Esq., a Cottage, containing eight good rooms, two kitchens, store room, &c.; a well of excellent water, and half an acre of ground laid out as a garden. To a respectable and permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. Apply to L. C. J., *Herald* Office.

TO LET, Two Flats of a Store, with fine offices; also, an excellent stable and yard. MORRIS and CO., agents, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

TO be LET, a first-rate Family Hotel, situate in the very best part of the city. Apply to W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, the Upper Floor, containing 6 rooms, of a House in the centre of George-street. Terms will be liberal to a permanent and respectable tenant. Apply 181, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, a House, containing five rooms, situate 25, Forbes-street. Rent, £2 5s.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a Furnished Cottage, either whole or part, having a frontage within a few yards of the Market-street Ferry. Apply by letter to F. A. B., Pyrmont Post Office.

TO LET, the Shop and Dwelling-house, No. 220, George-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Barbier and Co., as the Café de Paris. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

VACANCIES for Family and Single Gentlemen, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

UNFURNISHED ROOM VACANT.—Rent moderate. 52, Yurong-street South, Hyde Park.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a Cure for Asthmatical Coughs and Disorders of the Chest and Lungs.—Henry Thompson, of High-street, Birmingham, thus writes to Professor Holloway.—For upwards of five years I suffered severely from Asthma, attended with violent cough, the trying nature of my occupation also tended much to weaken me, and I became a mere skeleton. Having relations at Cheltenham, I went there but derived no benefit, and returned here (business compelling me) in a worse state than when I left. Despairing of being benefitted, I tried your Pills, and rubbed some of the Ointment on my chest and throat. I obtained considerable relief after the first fortnight, and in eight weeks was completely cured. I am now in excellent health and strength.

GALVANISM; the Treatment and Cure of Rheumatism, Paralysis, price 2s. 6d. Also the Treatment and Cure of Indigestion, Nervous Debility, &c., with Practical Observations on the Application of Galvanism, price 1s. 6d. To be had of Mr. GEORGE DANSEY, Medical Galvanist, No. 7, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

IRON HOUSES, Roofs, or Verandahs, erected by men of experience, whose work is guaranteed, properly rivetted and fixed. Address to C. PRESTAGE, 338, George-street, opposite Wright's Brewery. N.B.—Iron rivets for sale.

TO MOTHERS OF FAMILIES. — BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., 60, King-street, the extensive clothiers, beg to inform the mothers of families that they have just opened the largest stock of boys' clothing, in coats, vests, trousers, over coats, short rough jackets, shirts, neck-ties, and caps that they have ever imported.

GENTLEMEN attending the Levee on her Majesty's Birthday will do well to call at BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO.'S, 60, King-street, to see their Dress Suits suitable for the occasion, consisting of superfine dress coat, white waistcoat, and black dress trousers. Price of suit, £2 17s. 6d.

LADIES' and CHILDEN'S Underclothing. — 6 cases just opened. COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, 62, King-street.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—Hull-refined rape oil, ex Rose of Sharon, the best adapted for the moderator lamp, now for sale by the undersigned. J. GRIMM, lamp manufacturer, 95, York-street, two doors from King-street.

PLUSH BONNETS, in Women's and Girls' sizes, in quantities to suit wholesale purchasers. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., 216, George-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Children's Cots, &c., Bedding and Bedsteads.—E. JOHNSON, No. 6, Barrack-street, begs the attention of the public to his new stock of Iron Bedsteads and Cots, now landing from the ship, and comprising various patterns of the newest designs, all of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also hair, spring, flax, and coir mattresses of the best quality. Mark the address—E. JOHNSON, bedding and furniture warehouse, No. 6, Barrack-street (opposite the Savings' Bank). N.B.—A few suites of walnut and rosewood furniture to be sold cheap

DOUBLE ROSE CORK BUTTER.—For Sale by the undersigned, 100 firkins Gould's prime double rose Cork butter, now landing, ex Walter Hood. COHEN and CO., 199, George-street.

DATES! DATES!! DATES!!!—For Sale by the undersigned, 12 tons fine Muscat dates, in beautiful condition, in lots to suit purchasers. COHEN and CO., 199, George-street.

EMIGRANT FITTINGS.—For Sale, the Emigrant Fittings of the barque Bermondsey, now at Campbell's Wharf. Apply to the Master, on board; or to R. T. FORD, Bridge-street.

COALS for SALE.—A cargo of about 60 tons, best Newcastle. Apply to JOHN FREY, 81, Gloucester-street, second door from Church-hill.

COALS.—North Shore.—The best Agricultural Company's coal delivered at any part of the North Shore. R. and G. DIBBS.—A. A. Company's Wharf, and 177, George-street.

LIME.—The undersigned have on hand a quantity of superior shell lime.—WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street.

SPRING CART for SALE, very strong, and covered; harness for the same; at the Chippendale Hotel, Chippendale.

MANILA CIGARS, 65s. per thousand. 23, King-street West.

NORTH SHORE.—Firewood in 12-inch sawn billets, suitable for grates or stoves, delivered to residents at one guinea per ton measurement, on application to the undersigned. Address, box 198, Post Office, Sydney. R. B. DAWSON.

FOR SALE, by private contract, a large Weather-board Cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen, situate in Datchet-street, Balmain, within two minutes' walk of the steam ferry. Apply at AITON'S, Unity Hall, Balmain.

CART STALLION.—FOR SALE, a very fine Colt, foaled December 6th, 1852, pedigree, subject to strictest scrutiny, as follows: Sire—the imported stallion England imported by Mr. Farmer, in 1851; dam (now in possession of the proprietor), by the imported Clydesdale stallion Champion; grandam—the late Mr. C. Smith's imported cart mare Banbury. This colt is the exact colour of his sire, a blue roan, and very much resembles him, and making allowance for his age is equal in all essentials requisite in a cart stallion to any imported horse. For terms apply to the undersigned. J. COPE. Windsor, May 9

NOTICE.—Cochin Fowls, of the purest breed, just arrived.—Mrs. J. COLEMAN has on view the most splendid birds of the "Cochin China breed" ever imported into this colony. Mrs. Coleman has also a splendid and diversified assortment of real China Ornaments, of a description never seen in this colony. Apply to Mrs. COLEMAN, poulterer, No. 4, Bridge-street.

STORE FOR SALE, at a shipping port in one of the northern districts, with a considerable transit and shipping agency. Substantial buildings and land given in; stock to be taken at a valuation. This store affords an excellent opening for a good man of business, the present proprietor retiring from the concern solely from ill health. For particulars apply to KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street. 7th April.

TO BE SOLD, at Paddington, in a most healthy situation, an Allotment of Land, of 40 feet frontage by 80 feet deep, on which is built a neat STONE HOUSE, of 17 feet frontage, leaving a frontage of 23 feet on which another house can be built, the gables having been so left as to afford such convenience. The cottage has a splendid view of the harbour, and consists of three rooms, together with detached kitchen, shed, and a verandah back and front; there is also a nice garden and vinery. This cottage having been originally built for the owner's own use, a guarantee of its durability is thereby ensured to the purchaser. N.B.—There is a well of beautiful water on the premises. Apply to Mrs. BEARD, Paddington Inn.

PATRIOTIC FUND. — Twelfth List of Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Henry Lunsdaine, per Mr. Gerge Hill	2	2	0
Edward Chisholm, Balmain	1	0	0
Pupils of the Rev. Mr. Barker, ditto	2	7	0
A. B. M.	5	0	0
Nott and Edwards	20	0	0
E. R.	1	1	0
Macquarie Ward, per Messrs. Cooper, Egan, and simmons.			
Mr. Murphy	3	0	0
Mullins	0	10	0
Thomas Hillson	5	5	0
Onge	0	2	6
Dr. Aaron	1	0	0
Mrs. Mary Body	0	5	0
Smith	0	1	0
Mr. Thomas Tabor	0	10	0
Surding	0	1	0
Clarke	0	5	0
Benson	1	0	0
Mrs. Mason	0	5	0
Mr. Merers	0	10	0
Mrs. Wright	2	0	0
Humphries	0	5	0
Green	1	0	0
Miss Green	0	5	0
Mrs. Nott	0	2	6
Mr. Gregan	0	10	0
Robert Golding	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Hart	1	0	0
Mr. Cargo	1	1	0
T. Anling	1	0	0
	£20	18	0
Owner, Captain, and Crew of the Barque Caernarvon, per Messrs. R. Towns and Co.			
Owners	5	5	0
Captain Eury	1	0	0
Mr. Wybrow, Chief officer	0	5	0
Charles Coffin	0	5	0
B. Bing	0	3	6
Person	0	5	0
Thomas Wilson	0	5	0
J. Bridgewater	0	5	0
Thomas Gibbons	1	0	0
Charles Peder	0	5	0
Jerry Jerry	0	3	8
Albert Hoarick	0	3	8
H. Bray	0	3	10
Brookmin	0	5	0
F. Scouder	0	5	2
John Baker	0	10	2
D. Miler	1	0	0
D. Heynemeder	0	3	2
	11	13	11
Per Mr. T. H. B. Venour.			
Captain Johnson	1	1	0
Daniel M'Beath, (his mate)	0	5	0
From four of his crew	0	10	0
Captain Shaw	0	5	0
Captain Chapman	0	10	0
C. Coleman	0	2	6
J. Stewart	0	2	6
Captain Paine	0	5	0
	3	1	0
Per Mr. John Pring, Wagga Wagga.			
John Pring	5	0	0
John Johnson	1	0	0
John Clements	0	10	0
	6	10	0
Per Alexander F. Crawford, Moorna Plains, Walcha.			
Rowley E. Hill	1	0	0
John Martin	0	5	0
Fred. Dry	0	5	0
Wm. Cartwright	0	5	0
George Harper	0	5	0
	£2	0	0

Patrick's Plains District (third list), per Mr. John Brown.
Collected by Mr. William Read.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. J. Johnstone	5	0	0
William Read	1	0	0
Mrs. George Dight	3	3	0
Miss Howe	3	3	0
Mrs. White	1	1	0
Miss Emma Dight	0	10	0
Elizabeth Dight	0	10	0
Master Charles Dight	0	10	0
Robert Dight	0	10	0
Richard Dight	0	10	0
John Dight	0	10	0
Hilton Dight	0	4	0
Miss Sophia Dight	0	2	6
Mary M'Arthur	0	5	0
Collected by Mr. Blaxland.			
Mr. Arthur Blaxland, J.P.	5	5	0
Sudgind 5s, Brooks 5s	0	10	0
Mr. Meehan 10s, Mrs. Meehan 5s	0	15	0
Messrs. Raser 10s, Butler 5s, Lancaster 5s	1	0	0
Mr. Celeraft and family	2	10	0
Messrs. Foster 10s, Shields 5s, Amden 5s	1	0	0
Jones 5s, Huggin 5s, Waples 5s, Calagan 5s	1	0	0
By Messrs. Leslie, Callett, and Cullen.			
Mrs. Austen 2s 6d, Wm. Holland 2s 6d	0	5	0
Mr. William Durham	5	0	0
W. R. Collett	5	5	0
Samuel Hawthorn	1	0	0
Mrs. Hawthorn 10s, W. J. Hawthorn 10s	1	0	0
Mr. James Clark 10s, John Kelly 1s	0	11	0
Hewitt £1 1s, Mrs. Hewitt 10s 6d	1	11	6
Robert Binison 10s, Thomas Hassall 10s	1	0	0
Mrs. Hassall 5s, Mr. Baldock 10s	0	15	0
Baldock 5s, George Hewitt 10s 6d	0	15	6
David Stradford 5s, Charles Ross 5s	0	10	0
Mr. Charles Thomas	0	10	0
Wm. Moreland	5	5	0
Wm. M'Alpine	1	0	0
Thos. P. Bothwick	2	2	0
Rev. J. Rigney	5	0	0
Miss Rigney	1	0	0
Matilda Rigney	1	0	0
Miss Fanny Rigney	1	0	0
Elizabeth Rigney	1	0	0
Ellen Rigney	1	0	0
Mr. James Leonard	1	0	0
Miss Jane M'Donald	0	5	0
	£66	14	0

Burnett District, per Mr. Henry H. Brown.

	£	s.	d.
C. C. M'Donald	£10	0	0
Henry Herbert	10	0	0
James B. Reid	10	0	0
William Humphreys	10	0	0
Henry H. Brown (annually)	10	10	0
Joseph Biscoe	10	0	0
A. and R. Lawson	10	0	0
Bartho. Bannister	5	0	0
David Jones	10	0	0
C. and P. Lawless	10	0	0
Collected by Mr. Harper.			
W. Fortiscue, N.P.	5	0	0
W. Chisholm	2	2	0
George Chisholm	2	2	0
Alexander Ross	3	0	0
Alexander Walker, impoundage fee	1	10	0
William Young	3	3	0
Collected by W. H. Walsh, Esq.			
W. H. Walsh	10	10	0
Walter Carruthers	2	10	0
James Glassford	2	10	0
William Bellas	2	10	0
Balance subscription	8	11	10
William Hughes	1	0	0
Collected by J. C. Mackay, Esq.			
J. C. Mackay	10	0	0
Elizah Macbean	1	0	0
John Egan	0	10	0
Alexander Ramsay	5	0	0
Patrick Mackay	5	0	0
Marmaduke Ramsey	5	0	0
Colin Mackay	5	0	0
Collected by W. Humphreys, Esq.			
James Wilkin	5	0	0
Walter B. Young	5	0	0
W. Kennedy	2	0	0
Joseph Walker	1	0	0
William Campbell	2	0	0
George Briggs	1	10	0
Henry Harper, un.	5	0	0
Collected by Mr. Power.			
Michael Power	10	0	0
John Duggan	0	10	0
Michael Gilrenan	0	10	0
John Montgomery	0	10	0
John M'Farlane	0	10	0
Collected by R. Strathdee, Esq.			
R. Strathdee	20	0	0
Miss Ferguson	3	0	0
Michael Pierce	1	0	0
Charles Cassidy	1	0	0
Alfred Trigg	0	10	0
Arthur Murray	0	10	0
Charles Holgate	1	0	0
James Sanson	1	0	0
James Andrews	1	0	0
James Harris	1	0	0
James Haskill	1	0	0
Collected by J. Biscoe, Esq.			
Mary Cusac	0	10	0
Collected by W. O. Grady Haly, Esq.			
W. O. G. Haly	11	10	0
Thos. Kingsford, jun.	3	0	0
Robert Patten	2	0	0
Thomas Waden	1	10	0
Michael Nolan	1	0	0
Andrew Fordyce	1	0	0
W. Holmes	0	10	0
John Smith	1	0	0
James Roach	0	10	0
Alexander Walker	5	0	0
Collected by J. B. Reid, Esq.			
J. B. Ramsay	5	5	0
C. P. Bouverie	5	5	0
W. H. Holt	5	5	0
D. Fitzpatrick	2	0	0
H. R. Davis	2	0	0
C. J. Clarke	2	0	0
Edward Bunting	1	0	0
Chinaman "Tinko"	1	0	0
Ditto "Ackow"	1	0	0
Ditto "Orr"	1	0	0
Ditto, (per Mr. Bannister)	1	0	0
Ditto, Hopkins	0	10	0
Ditto, Sage	0	5	0
Ditto, Wheeler	0	5	0
Ditto, Brown	0	5	0
Ditto, Watson	0	5	0
Ditto, Hennessy	0	5	0
Collected by P. J. Pigott, Esq.			
P. J. Pigott	8	0	0
Gerald Pigott	2	0	0
William Sadler	1	0	0
John Kelly	0	10	0
Christian Wertwine	0	10	0
Chinaman	0	10	0
J. M'Nougton	1	0	0
Francis Stewart	2	0	0
Joseph Grant	5	0	0
William Fry	1	0	0
John Moore	1	0	0
Cornelius Daly	1	0	0
John Clarke	1	0	0
Enoch Whitehouse	1	0	0
John Orr	1	0	0
James Kilmartine	1	0	0
James Ewbank	1	0	0
Denis Shay	2	0	0
Collected by W. B. O'Connell—			
W. B. O'Connell (annually)	10	0	0
Mrs. W. B. O'Connell	5	0	0
Jacob Goode	10	0	0
Charles Mason	2	0	0
W. Monnaghan	1	0	0
Henry Hepton	0	10	0
E. Malone	0	10	0
Martin Newman	0	10	0
W. Rawlins	0	10	0
Charles Flint	1	0	0
Mrs. Flint	0	10	0
John Hanly	0	5	0
R. Haynes	1	0	0
Thomas Scully	0	10	0
Lawrence Ward	0	10	0
John Bradshaw	0	10	0
Joseph Ibbott	0	10	0
Edward Neville	0	10	0
Fred. Andrews	0	10	0
John Humphries	0	10	0
James Simpson	0	10	0
Robert Key	0	10	0
Thomas Page	0	10	0
Daniel Perry	0	10	0
Mary Ann Bransfield	0	10	0
James Royston	0	10	0
Michael Cahill	0	10	0
Henry Stewart	0	10	0
Josiah Chapman	0	10	0
Mrs. Cahill	0	10	0
Collected by J. Livingstone, Esq.			
J. Livingstone	10	0	0
Gilbert Majoribanks	2	0	0
Joseph King	2	2	0
Thomas Bolton	1	1	0
William Mile-	1	0	0
Miller and Turnbull	5	0	0
Mrs. M'Laren	1	1	0
Richard Stanley	0	10	0
W. B. Copeman	1	1	0
A. and W. Frazer	2	2	0
Andrew Scott	2	0	0
John White	0	10	0
John Cherry	1	0	0
Charles J. Royd	10	0	0
Robert Kirkland	0	10	0
Joseph Moore	0	10	0
John Fannan	1	0	0
Andrew Wilson	1	0	0
Dennis Toole	1	0	0
James Toole	1	0	0
George Nxon	1	0	0
James Lewis	1	0	0
Peter Haigh	1	0	0
James Sutton	1	0	0
David Richardson	1	0	0
Mr. Wells, don.	1	0	0
J. W. Haden	0	5	0
A. Thomas	5	0	0
G. N. Living	3	0	0
John Living	2	0	0
A. Thacker	1	0	0
John Winstanley	0	10	0
Charles Channy	0	10	0
Richard Williams	0	10	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Anthony Gorry	1	0	0
	428	0	10

Molong District.—Third List.—Per Mr. Robert J. Barton.

	£	s.	d.
Collected by Mr. Hy. H. Kater.			
H. H. Kater, Calcula	£2	0	0
Mrs. Kater, ditto	2	0	0
H. and E. Kater, do.	1	0	0
E. Nettleship, ditto	2	0	0
Michael Willock, do.	1	0	0
William Willis, ditto	0	5	0
Emma Willis, ditto	0	1	0
Charles Storey, ditto	0	5	0
Jane Wing, ditto	0	10	0
William Munn, ditto	0	2	6
George Forrester, do.	0	10	0
Ch. Armbluster	0	5	0
Mr. Wyatt	2	0	0
James Bowler	0	10	0
	£12	8	6

Binalong District, per Mr. Henry Burne.

	£	s.	d.
Edgar Beckham	5	0	0
W. H. Broughton	10	0	0
Henry Burne	1	1	0
C. O'Brien	5	0	0
John D. Macansh	10	0	0
Catherine Reid	0	5	0
John Scarr	5	0	0
Alexander Mackay	10	0	0
D. O'Sullivan	1	0	0
Wm. Thompson	2	0	0
James White	1	0	0
N. R. Beaward	5	0	0
Thomas Preston	2	0	0
Wm. Broughton	5	0	0
W. D. Campbell	5	0	0
W. O. Windeyer	3	0	0
Wm. Kelly	1	0	0
R. Mallyon	1	0	0
James Bourke	1	0	0
James Fisher	0	10	0
Mr. Fennell	0	10	0
Mr. P. Ryan	1	10	0
James Bendes	0	5	0
T. W. O'Brien	0	5	0
T. O'Brien	0	2	6
D. Dwyer	0	2	0
George Reid	0	10	0
John Coughlan	0	5	0
Miles Murphy	1	1	0
Anthony Blake	1	0	0
Michael Sullivan	1	0	0
Stephen Bailey	1	0	0
W. Griffin	0	10	0
Eliza Griffin	0	5	0
Henry Houldsworth	0	10	0
George Roberts	0	10	0
John Parkman	1	0	0
John Haddon	1	0	0
John Bendell	1	0	0
Eliza Wallen	0	10	0
George Gordon	1	0	0
Thomas Merion	1	1	0
W. Batkin	1	0	0
Mrs. Batkin	0	10	0
John Venables	1	0	0
T. F. Burnell	1	0	0
Miss Broughton	1	0	0
Mrs. Castles	1	0	0
Patrick Crotty	0	2	6
Patrick Quinn	1	0	0
John Ryan	0	5	0
J. Hetherington	0	5	0
T. Callaghan	1	0	0
John Jones	1	0	0
Joseph Patterson	0	10	0
George Patterson	0	10	0
Robert Hyde	1	0	0
J. Hutchinson	0	10	0
Barney Devine	0	10	0
John Devine	0	10	0
George Smith	0	10	0
James Booth	1	0	0
James Curlew	1	0	0
William Mead	0	10	0
Peter Marshall	0	5	0
Thomas Reid	1	0	0
Robert Whiskin	1	0	0
David Jenkins	1	0	0
Mrs. Jenkins	0	10	0
James Flynn	0	10	0
Daniel Boyle	1	0	0
John Edwards	1	0	0
Samuel Mathews	5	0	0
George Brodie	1	0	0
James Smith	1	0	0
George Cullinan	1	0	0
James Williams	1	0	0
Owen Cooney	1	0	0
Joseph Barnes	2	0	0
Mrs. Barnes	1	0	0
S. Stinson	1	0	0
John Murphy	2	0	0
John Clarke	2	0	0
Walter Tutill	1	0	0
George Morrison	1	0	0
William Mair	0	10	0
Malcom Graham	0	10	0
James Mackenzie	0	10	0
John Murray	0	10	0
Malcom Morrison	0	10	0
James Brown	0	10	0
Mrs. M'Donald	1	0	0
H. Lovat	1	0	0
G. Harmin	1	0	0
J. C. Welman	5	0	0
J. M. Marsh	5	0	0
Collected by Edgar Beckham, Esq.			
Mrs. Ryan	1	0	0
Mr. James Garry	2	0	0
Mrs. Garry	1	0	0
Anne Byrnes	1	0	0
Mr. O'Neil	1	0	0
P. J. Wild	1	0	0
Samuel Mather	1	0	0
Charles Saul	0	10	0
James Pring	10	0	0
Francis Lloyd	1	0	0
William Sheriff	1	0	0
James Fitzpatrick	1	0	0
Neil Kennedy	5	0	0
Mrs. Kennedy	5	0	0
Mr. J. Dallas	3	0	0
Miss M. Dallas	2	0	0
Samuel Bellinglie	1	0	0
J. Sheehan	5	0	0
James O'Meara	1	0	0
John Flinn	1	0	0
John Paterson	5	0	0
Edward Ryan	2	0	0
Abraham Kershaw	2	0	0
	£200	0	6

Kiama district, per Mr. J. M. Gray.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Hindmarsh	2	0	0
Miss C. S. Hindmarsh	1	0	0
H. Hindmarsh	1	0	0
C. Hindmarsh	1	0	0
Mr. M. Hindmarsh	1	0	0
W. Ewen	1	0	0
J. Culighan	0	5	0
J. Milligan	1	0	0
C. Martin	1	0	0
Crowthers	0	5	0
J. Simms	0	5	0
E. Campbell	2	0	0
E. Brooks	1	0	0
E. Hall	0	5	0
E. Claven	0	5	0
W. M'Night	0	5	0
Miss Brooks	0	2	0
Mr. Mitchell	5	0	0
Curry	0	2	6
J. Barclay	1	0	0
J. English	0	5	0
C. Barzier	0	10	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mr. N. Hindmarsh	0	10	0
T. Hindmarsh	0	5	0
R. Hindmarsh	0	5	0
Miss J. Hindmarsh	0	5	0
Mr. R. Wood	5	0	0
Blow	1	0	0
W. Leathes	1	0	0
W. D. Meares	1	0	0
D. C. Waugh	5	0	0
John Marks	10	0	0
Mrs. Forward	2	2	0
Mr. S. Forward	2	2	0
James M. Gray	5	0	0
White	1	0	0
M. Hindmarsh	10	0	0
Mrs. T. S. Kendall	10	0	0
Dr. Menzies	5	0	0
Mr. Alexander King	5	0	0
Captain Hart	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Fedricks	1	0	0
John Cullen	1	0	0
James King	0	2	6
John Noble	1	0	0
William Gordon	0	10	0
Wm. M'Ilwrath	1	0	0
James M'Ilwrath	0	10	0
Daniel M'Ilwrath	1	0	0
Williams Timms	0	5	0
James Marks	5	0	0
Nicholas Craig	0	10	0
John Colley	1	0	0
Hugh Colley	1	0	0
David M'Donald	1	0	0
George Bullen	1	0	0
John M. Mitchell	2	2	0
George Atkinson	1	0	0
R. Bushnell	0	10	0
Miss Harrison	0	5	0
Mr. Laurence Tool	0	10	0
Charles Price	1	0	0
A. Armstrong	2	2	0
J. Ward	0	5	0
Wm. Waugh	0	10	0
Adolphus Hukins	0	10	0
James Armstrong	0	10	0
George Turner	1	0	0
Andrew Cullen	0	5	0
Thos. R. Kendall	1	0	0
William Kendall	1	0	0
John Greenwood	1	0	0
Wm. Burless, sen.	2	0	0
John Sharpe	2	2	0
James Emery	2	0	0
James Harrison	1	0	0
Alfred Cook	2	2	0
Robert Taylor	0	5	0
John Mackie	0	5	0
Abraham Kent	1	0	0
Joseph Vance	1	0	0
James Armstrong	1	0	0
Neal Sharpe	0	5	0
William Vance	5	0	0
Joseph Pike	5	0	0
John Maxwell	0	5	0
James Irvine, sen.	1	0	0
—— Fry	2	2	0
George Wood	5	0	0
John Tate	2	0	0
John Connory	1	0	0
Robert Miller	10	0	0
Rev. J. Barnier	3	0	0
Mr. William King	1	0	0
Percy Owen	2	0	0
Messrs. R. and J. Miller	10	0	0
Captain Christie	1	0	0
Mr. J. Francis	0	5	0
William Cole	5	0	0
Mr. J. Hukins	1	1	0
John Bradney	0	10	0
Mrs. Margaret Carbery	0	2	6
Mr. George Watson	0	2	6
W. Wright	0	2	6
W. Allan	1	1	0
W. Windley	0	10	0
W. Wright	5	0	0
J. Graham	1	0	0
E. Tate	1	0	0
Martin	1	0	0
T. Wright	0	10	0
S. Vidier	0	5	0
John Hukins	1	1	0
C. Tate	1	0	0
T. Plumridge	0	2	6
J. Galvray	0	10	0
J. Peek	1	0	0
W. Perry	0	2	6
J. Healy	0	2	6
J. Davis	0	2	6
Mrs. J. Davis	0	2	6
Mr. C. Peters	1	1	0
J. Gollen	0	2	0
William Wright	0	10	0
C. Graham	0	5	0
William Lewis	0	5	0
D. Graham	0	5	0
S. Welsh	0	2	6
Mrs. J. Tate	1	0	0
Mr. J. Vidler	0	2	6
J. Salisbury	0	5	0
James Burton	1	1	0
Thomas Tempest	1	1	0
Robert Young	1	0	0
John Collins	0	2	6
William Timms	0	10	0
James Robinson	1	0	0
James Rirdon	0	5	0
Henry Lee	1	0	0
Robert Morrow	1	0	0
Wm. Williams	1	0	0
Henry Morrow	1	0	0
Henry Gray	2	10	0
Thomas Black	5	0	0
Thomas Boxsell	1	0	0
R. and J. Boxsell	1	0	1
Mr. James Wilson	3	0	0
George Gray	5	0	0
James Murphy	1	0	0
Edward Bryan	0	1	0
John M'Cleland	1	1	0
James Bridge	0	5	0
William Burless	0	10	0
John H. Deane	2	0	0
David Smith	2	2	0
Robert Stobo	2	0	0
S. Freeman	2	0	0
William Francis	0	5	0
Mrs. A. Sheffield	0	10	0
Mr. Robert Marks	1	0	0
Dr. Hamilton	1	1	0
Mr. Robert Ewing	0	5	0
Army's Friend	5	0	0
Mr. John Graham	2	10	0
Paul Harrison	0	2	6
John Philips	0	2	6
Geo. Hindmarsh	5	0	0
Joseph King	1	0	0
Samuel Chester	0	10	0
George Hunt	0	5	0
Charles Cook	4	0	0
George Wenham	1	0	0
Benjamin Brook	1	0	0
Samuel Harding	0	10	0
John Bailey	0	10	0
James Robb	5	0	0
Robert Black	2	0	0
Mrs. J. Black	1	0	0
Mr. P. Kelly	0	10	0
John Gray	1	0	0
Henry Jarmain	8	5	0
G. Irvine, sen.	0	5	0
Mrs. Watts	0	5	0
Mr. Jessy Dodds	0	10	0
Chs. Loadsman	0	10	0
John Loadsman	0	10	0
Miss E. Loadsman	0	5	0
Mrs. Costello	0	2	6
Mr. George Harding	0	5	0
A Friend, a 2nd time	2	0	0
Mr. Joseph Suffolk	0	10	0
James Sweney	0	10	0
Thomas Reynolds	0	10	0
Alex. Freeburn	0	2	8
George Suttor	0	10	0
Mrs. Suttor	0	10	0
Miss Ellen O'Brien	0	2	6
Mr. Charles Moffit	0	10	0
Henry Stone	0	10	0
Samuel Bonham	0	5	0
James Wall	0	10	0
James Collie	1	1	0
Woolfe	0	5	0
Mrs. W. Irvine	0	2	6
Mr. Bryce Henry	2	0	0
W. Hampton	0	5	0
Miss Maria Pike	0	10	0
Mr. M. Ryan	0	5	0
Henry Wright	0	5	0
J. Robinson	0	5	0
W. Weary	0	2	6
T. Weary	0	10	0
T. Philips	0	5	0
T. Harry	0	10	0
T. Smith	0	7	6
J. Newnham	0	5	0
Richard Guilders	0	7	6
Daniel Rock	0	5	0
W. Crawford	0	5	0
John M'Kenzie	0	5	0
Robert Powell	0	10	0
W. Parnell	1	1	0
James Walker	1	0	0
W. Winley, sen.	1	0	0
Edwin Vidler	0	10	0
Stephen Vidler	0	10	0
John Keevers	0	10	0
George Keevers	0	5	0
Mrs. Keevers, sen.	0	10	0
Mr. Billy Barton	0	5	0
William Keevers	0	5	0
Rev. G. Mackie	1	0	0
Mr. John Moore	0	5	0
Miss Hindmarsh	2	2	0
Taylor	1	0	0
Jane Taylor	0	5	0
The young ladies of Rosebank Seminary	1	0	0
Dr. Moon	1	0	0
Mr. John Edie	0	2	6
Henry Stokes	0	10	0
Henry Egan	0	5	0
Henry Durrant	0	5	0
Collected by Dr. Menzie.			
Mr. Henry Parnell	1	1	0
Left by Thos. Wood, an old rifleman, lately deceased	1	17	6
	£312	18	2
Per Robt. G. Mackie, already published	227	2	7
Per Robt. Miller, Esq.	84	15	7
	£312	18	2

	£	s.	d.
Deniliquin District, per Mr. Henry Shiell, first remittance, on account	70	18	0
Liverpool Plains District, per Mr. H. Christie Master, Tamworth, second remittance, on account	258	10	[illegible]
Armidale District, per Mr. James Gilchrist, first remittance, on account	400	[illegible]	0

It is requested that any errors or omissions in the list be notified to the Central Office, or to the Local Treasurers in the country, for correction in the next publication.

Persons paying money to the Banks are also requested to advise the Treasurers of the same, and furnish them with full particulars.

THOMAS BARKER,
T. W. SMITH,
CHARLES KEMP, } Joint Treasurers and Secretaries.

Patriotic Fund Office, 231, George-street, 16th May, 1855.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, a Bay Gelding, branded JM off shoulder, two white hind feet, small white spot on the off side fore foot, different saddle marks on his back, a small star in the forehead, one mark quite bare on the off fore foot, on the knee a small spot. Ten Pounds reward will be given for the conviction of the thief or thieves, and Two Pounds reward will be given if strayed, by bringing the same to Mr. PHILIP HART, Irish Harp, Campbell-street; or to Mr. MURROWS, publican, Camperdown.—PATRICK CASEY.

CAUTION.—Any person cutting timber or otherwise found trespassing on my land, situated between Burnes and Tamborine Bays, opposite the residence of —— Joubert, Esq., and that of the French Consul, Lane Cove River, will be prosecuted as the law directs. GEORGE WHITFIELD, King-street West.

PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING. PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Ladies of any age, who have neglected their music, may easily acquire to perform correctly and brilliantly, quadrilles, waltzes, schottishes, &c., in eight lessons, by applying to Mr. COLEMAN JACOBS (Pianist to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester), 50, Kent-street, Church-hill, Terms, 2 guineas. Mr. J. may be seen from 1 till 3 daily.

ARRIVAL of Mr. L. JOURDAN, of the firm of Jourdan, Brothers, at the Northumberland Hotel, Maitland, from the 5th day of May till the 19th, other engagements preventing a longer stay.

Toothache cured in one moment. Decayed Teeth filled and rendered perfectly sound without pain!! (warranted to last many years.)

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, have much pleasure in making known to the public that they have various Stoppings for filling up of decayed teeth, the prices being so regulated as to be within the reach of all classes. The above Stoppings are superior to any composition hitherto made use of; they are applied in a soft state like paste to the cavity of the decayed tooth, harden into an enamel, and become incorporated with the outer shell, thereby arresting the progress of decay, converting a decayed tooth into a sound one, and preventing the approach of that dreadful malady—the Toothache.

LOSS OF TEETH.—JOURDAN, BROTHERS, continue to supply the Loss of Teeth, without springs or wires, upon their new system of self-adhesion, which has procured them such universal approbation, and are recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons as being the most ingenious system of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They adapt themselves to the most tender gums or remaining stumps without causing the least pain, rendering the painful operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to fasten any loose teeth, where the gums have shrunk from the use of calomel or other causes.

THIS DISEASE SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED. Among the various disorders of the mouth, there are none more destructive than Scurvy, which, on first entering the gums causes them to bleed on the most trifling occasions and produces the most offensive and frequently putrid breath. A soft substance invariably accumulates round the necks of the teeth, penetrates into the gums, which gradually waste away; the teeth then become loose, and drop out whole from their sockets, and it is well known that the loss of teeth arises more from this cause than from any other. In short, scurvy in the gums affects individuals of all ages and constitutions, and, if not speedily removed, will be the primary cause of toothache and decay.

Jourdan, Brothers, have a remedy to cure the above disease by one application, which will cause the gums within twenty-four hour to assume a healthy appearance.

*** Loose teeth made firm, and all other diseases of the mouth cured.—Hours of attendance, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.

JOURDAN, BROTHERS, SURGEON-DENTISTS,
25, Hunter-street, 3 doors from Elizabeth-street, Sydney

FURNITURE.—Every description of colonial Furniture, warranted seasoned and well made, manufactured on the premises, at DE LISSA'S Furniture Warehouse, Britannia House, 156 and 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

FURNITURE.—Elegant Drawing-room Suites in carved solid rosewood, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment of Iron Bedsteads, of the best London make, at Britannia House, Pitt-st

BEDDING.—Flax Mattresses, at unequalled prices, from 12s. upwards, at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING.—Hair Mattresses, in good linen ticks, only 2s. per lb., at Britannia House, Pitt-street.

BEDDING! BEDDING!! BEDDING!!!—The noted Bedding Warehouse, the cheapest in the colony, and the largest assortment of hair, flax, fibre, flock, and every description of Mattresses and Pallliasses, at a saving of full 30 per cent., and a written warranty given with each, as to quality contained.—(NOTE.—Country orders promptly executed, and packed free.)—At DE LISSA'S Bedding Warehouse, Britannia House, 156, 158, Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

As was announced in our issue of yesterday, the first meeting of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, in the theatre of the School of Arts. Sir Charles Nicholson, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the Chair, and explained that he did so on account of the Governor-General, the patron of the Society, having sent an apology stating that an unexpected pressure of business prevented him from attending on that occasion.

The following addresses illustrative of the objects aimed at by the Society, and the means to be employed for their accomplishment, were delivered according to the order in which they occur.

Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON: Having been requested to take a share in your proceedings by presiding at this your first public meeting, it may not be considered as inappropriate my offering a few brief remarks on the occasion and circumstances under which we are now assembled. The objects for which the Horticultural Improvement Society was established are set forth in the printed prospectus, specifying its particular aims, and embodying a copy of its laws. The first end and aim of these, are, to create and diffuse a taste for horticultural science. I would use this term in its most extended sense, as embracing all those subsidiary arts and appliances which are made available to gardening. To be a successful horticulturalist implies a knowledge of botany, an acquaintance with chemistry, and an appreciation of those rules of taste,—the results of which are so delightful when applied to what is technically called landscape gardening. It can require little to be said, in commendation of objects such as these—objects alike fraught with the greatest practical utility, and connected with some of our present and happiest associations. In many of its departments, horticulture may be said to be of exclusively English origin, and to have been carried by our countrymen to a degree of perfection which it has not elsewhere attained. England is unrivalled for her woodland and park scenery, and for that endless variety of landscape which results from the combination of the natural with the artificial. In the blending of trees and shrubs, and flowers and natural weeds, in which, under a careless designer, art would appear to borrow all that nature in her happiest moods can bestow, and nature herself to become indebted for some of her most enchanting aspects. The pursuit of gardening has been one that has been found congenial alike to the humblest as to the loftiest intellects. "God Almighty," says Lord Bacon, "first planted a garden, and indeed it is the parent of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks. And it is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that in the very chapter from which I have quoted the foregoing words, Lord Bacon should have depicted, in his ideal description of a garden, principles of art the application of which was not recognised for above a century afterwards. "There should be," he says, "a green in the entrance, a heath or desert in the going forth, and the main garden in the midst, besides alleys on both sides. The green hath two pleasures—the one, because nothing is more pleasant to the eye than green grass kept finely shorn; the other, because it will give you a fair alley in the midst, by which you may go in parts upon a stately hedge which is to enclose the garden". The quaint fashion which then prevailed he discountenances, and says, "for my part I do not like images cut out in juniper, or other garden stuff; they be for children." In these and other remarks we have an anticipation of those more correct rules of art, which were first fully introduced into England by Hunt, in the commencement of the 18th century—and are now, almost universally adopted and known as English landscape gardening. Previously to this period, the system of laying out garden and ornamental plantations was that of the French School, and was characterised by the prevalence of straight lines—a stiff, and artificial arrangement, in which the flower beds were divided into angular plots, and the trees cut and bent into the most fantastic and bizarre forms. Associated with this older fashion are to be found terraces of masonry, fountains, vases, and statues as constituting some of its essential features. This peculiar style was not altogether destitute of merit; its very quietness renders it interesting, and when carried out on a large scale, it often possesses the attribute of grandeur and elaborate care, and is thus suited to buildings of a political character. The style which superseded it in England, (and which I have noted, was introduced by Hunt) was distinguished by the turning of all the straight and stiff and angular forms into graceful curves It might be said of him in the language of the ancient poet:

Quadrata mutat rotundis.

In his desire of imitating and producing natural forms, he is said to have actually gone the length of planting dead trees—whether such be the case or not, there can be no doubt that in the principle laid down and now so generally followed out, the true elements of artistic and pictorial effect are to be found. Why is it that the landscape painter, in selecting subjects for his pencil, chooses a particular dispersion and special combinations of materials in order to produce a desired effect? It is, because, that by the presence or absence of certain objects to be grouped together and shadowed forth that the success or failure of his essay will depend. The same rule I apprehend applies in landscape gardening. A garden ought to be considered as a living picture, and the distribution of its parts arranged as they would be by the eye of a painter. All that is beautiful in natural forms and colours should be preserved and brought out — the less pleasing parts left in the back ground. In every detail, however, art should appear as the minister, and not as the mistress, of nature. In this country infinite mischief is often done in the annihilation of all that constitutes the picturesque by the indiscreet relentless disposition to clearing and pruning. It is by the happy and judicious combination of form in vegetable growth, from that of the highest oak to that of the smallest flower in the depths and variety of light and shade, produced from the commingling of leaves and blossoms—the pleasing beauties presented in passing from gloomy coverts to open sunshine—in the variegated parterre and the grassy slopes—in the variety of the individual objects—and yet in the general harmony of their associations—that the skill and taste of the artist are displayed. A beautiful garden is perhaps the most perfect creation of man's skill, and affords materials for some of the most refined of the enjoyments of which his nature is susceptible. I should not have adverted at this length to a topic which will occupy much of your attention hereafter, and which will be discussed by those who are much more competent than I can pretend to be, to deal with it practically as well as theoretically. And I have merely been induced to offer these few brief remarks from the hope that they may be found in accordance with the views of the chief promoters of this Society. The lot has been assigned to us by Providence of occupying a new land, and converting it into a civilised abode. In the execution of this task our first and foremost obligation has been to look to utilitarian objects only, and to disregard anything unconnected with immediate gains or practical ends. Such a spirit, has, however, been too prevalent, and it is impossible to travel through our adopted land without lamenting the all but entire absence of those graceful and pleasing embellishments which characterise every rural dwelling in England—whether it be the cottage of the peasant or the palace of the peer. Our miserable wooden and bark-covered huts, are very seldom furnished with a garden, or if furnished with such an appendage, it is enclosed by an unsightly and too oft dilapidated fence, and its contents seldom extend beyond a few pumpkins and peaches. The domains of our gentry exhibit but too generally an entire absence of taste in their disposition, with the same character of dilapidation and want of care that characterises the more humble abode of the labouring man. How rarely do we here see the trim garden of the English cottager, full of sweet-scented and beautiful flowers—objects of care and solicitude, and mixed up and twining themselves even with the affections of the whole household. No cold and unsympathising spirit, actuated by motives of mere gain, influences the English cotter in his desire to embellish his humble home. The spirit which animates the poor man pervades all classes. The nobleman delights in his parks, and cherishes the old ancestral trees which for ages have been the pride of his district. If Englishmen love their homes, it is because their homes are beautiful; and because the universal sentiment leads every one to embellish his home or dwelling, however humble, with the mute but eloquent witnesses of our earnest participation in some of the noblest and yet gentlest sympathies of our nature. Absence of such an all-pervading taste in this colony is, I am convinced, productive of much social mischief. The casual occupant of a rude cottage is linked to it by no associations connected with labour bestowed upon its embellishments. The children have there planted no flowers, nor has he ever reposed beneath the shade of the tree he planted. And what is the result of this state of things? It is true that abundance in the way of food may exist; but that abundance is but too often associated with dirt, discomfort, and squalor. Even those from whom better things might be expected exhibited an indifference and an apathy scarcely less blameworthy. It seems to be the too general tendency of men to live in the country with the predominant desire of quitting it—as mere wayfarers, and not as the permanent dwellers in the land. It is an established and well grounded fact that not only does much of the social comfort and happiness of a community depend upon the *formation* of a taste for, and an appreciation of natural beauty, but such a taste and appreciation have ever a moral significance scarcely less important. A perception of, and relish for, that which is beautiful in the works of creation, can hardly fail to be accompanied with holier aspirations, directed to the Great Author of all that is good as well as beautiful in nature. Sordid, and debasing, and profane habits are not likely to find an abiding-place in the breast of that man, who is capable of enjoying nature in her simplest and most attractive forms. It is with the hope that this society may in some measure counteract a state of things so much to be regretted, that I gladly join its ranks. It is our privilege and our good fortune to occupy a country far from being destitute of the elements of natural beauty; it is one affording materials and a capacity for embellishment, merely requiring the judicious hand of taste. Many of our indigenous forests, may with a little care, and with an eye susceptible in the highest degree for the picturesque, be made to assume the character of the most highly ornamented English parks. With a climate of more than Ausonian softness, there are none of the vegetable productions of Europe that cannot be acclimatized, from the oak of England to the olive of classic Greece; and there is no reason why we should not reproduce on our shores a Windsor forest, the groves of Cintra, or the woods of a Subiaco. To aid in the realization of some such results is, I apprehend, the province of this Society,—which institution has been founded in no spirit of rivalry to any already existing institutions—and which only claims in its behalf, the sympathy of every lover of nature: the co-operation of every loyal citizen who desires to make Australia his home; and at the same time, wishes to make that home a happy reflex of that land which is linked to his dearest memories—the land of his forefathers.

Mr. SILVESTER then was called on, and having stated that he had been anticipated in the observations he had prepared by the remarks of the hon. chairman, spoke as follows: —The Council of the Institution, which we are now met publicly to open, has conferred on me the honour of requesting me to explain to you, at greater length than it was convenient to do in our prospectus, the objects and aims of this society. I have accepted the task with diffidence and reluctance, because I believe that some person of higher reputation and attainment might have been easily induced to come forward on such an occasion as this;—with reluctance, because I feel deeply my inadequacy to discharge, as I would wish to do, the task assigned to me. At the outset, it may be well for me to tell you that I shall make no scientific pretension in the observations I have to address to you. In fact when I look around me and see with whom I am associated, I cannot resist the conclusion that the reason why I have been selected for this particular duty is that it does not require any technical or scientific research, and that but little eloquence on the part of the advocate is needed to place the merits and claims of this institution before the public. The earnest desire I have felt to see a society of this description established in Sydney, together with some active steps I have taken in its promotion, have doubtless been the sole inducements which have led the Council, by which we are governed, to call upon me for a more elaborate exposition of its objects; and I am free to confess that it is only the same earnest desire for the establishment and success of the Society which has decided me in responding to the call.

The prospectus which the Society has put forth is as follows:—

> 1st. To diffuse scientific and practical information in the pursuits of hotriculture and agriculture, and to promote the cultivation of these pursuits as widely as possible. 2nd. To afford means and appliances for the diffusion of such information, by instituting a series of monthly meetings, at which lectures on the above-named subjects shall be delivered, and essays or other communications may be read and discussed. 3rd. By offering prizes for the finest specimens of horticultural and floricultural production, and for the best papers on subjects connected with the objects of the Society, which shall have been received and read under its rules. 4th. By the establishment of an Experimental Garden, in which may be tested the value of discoveries in horticultural or agricultural science; the adaptation and suitability of foreign productions, either for ornamental, scientific, or domestic purposes; for experiments on the amalgamation of soils, suitable to the development of the natural resources of the country, or of such exotic productions as may be deemed available to her prosperity; and for collecting specimens of native plants, and describing the same, and the possibility of their improvement and useful adaptation by hybridization. By these means the society hope to spread a knowledge of, and taste for, the science of botany, believing that the arts of horticulture and floriculture which are dependent upon it, have in all countries, both in ancient and modern times, been the handmaids of social and intellectual advancement, and are especially required for the promotion of the progress and settlement of a nation such as Australia is destined to become.

A statement which will be amongst the most agreeable that I have to make to you is, that his Excellency Sir William Denison, Governor-General of the colony, has accepted the Presidency of the Society, and I am sure that it will be equally satisfactory to its members, and equally conducive to its future success, that you, sir, should thus early and thus prominently display your identification with its objects. I rejoice, also, to see present with us our other esteemed Vice-President, believing that no name connected with the development of the natural resources of Australia can carry with it more weight than that of Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell. I will now proceed to our subject, and my remarks to you will be very few and very simple. That this country requires such an institution as this we have established—that it imperatively demands it—cannot, I think, be questioned for one moment. We have not at present, in Sydney at least, even if we have in the colony, any single society for the promotion of horticulture; and, Sir, I contend that this is no slight omission in the institutions by which a country becomes educated, becomes virtuous, and becomes great. I contend, and if time permitted, I could contend with some show of authority, that from the earliest time, and in all countries, horticulture has been the nursing mother of the Arts. Its antiquity cannot be questioned. It need scarcely be referred to. The first Adam was the first gardener, was the first man; and the first picture of the life of man that we contemplate at its beginning, and the last we wish to enjoy at its close is the glorious Eden in which Adam was placed. The pursuits of agriculture, and pasturage followed upon horticulture, the tiller of the ground and the keeper of sheep were unknown "until every tree that is pleasant to the eye and good for food" had failed in its sustenance to man, because of his original sin. It was not till the garden was made desolate and was deserted, that man was told, "In the sweat of his face he should eat bread." I beseech you to infer not from these observations that I am placing upon the pursuit which this institution is designed to foster, any false or injudicious preference over those by which the great body of the human race have subsisted for thousands of years. The corn fields on the surface of the world, are the glorious mantle God has thrown over man's own sin. The cattle upon our thousand hills—our flocks upon our spreading plains, are the heritage of labour which was designed for us. And those have been wisest in their generation, who have partaken of that heritage with the most contented minds and most willing hands, and who have thus, in due submission and in true dignity, contributed most to the fullness of God's earth. But in these labours, taken in their material sense, in the discharge of these our appointed duties, is there no glimpse of the garden left to us? Are we to have no fruit from the tree—no flower from the stalk, to cheer us in our pilgrimage of labour? It is to this point that I would most willingly conduct you, because, as I have before said, I believe horticulture to be the mother of art; and I conceive it is in the love of, and belief in, the pleasures of art and science that our progress to a better condition will be insured, and our comfort and happiness best accomplished. Without this belief in the pleasures of intellectual refinements combined with the higher and more impulsive influences of religion, as opposed to the enjoyment of the mere gratification of the senses, there could not be any progress open for the human race at all. And, where is there art—where is there science—where is there religion—which horticulture does not approach, only to adorn? Where does art, or science, or religion advance, and you do not find and acknowledge the influence of the garden? Is it in poetry that we miss it?—in painting, in sculpture, or in eloquence? The highest genius which ever excelled in either of these branches of art had to draw largely on the garden for his illustration and his ornament. Is not all of our poetry redolent with the sweets of the garden?—all our paintings brilliant with its varied hues—all our sculpture illustrated by its symmetrical combinations—all our eloquence adorned by its imagery? If then, as I have ventured to say, horticulture is the mother of art—if art be worth cultivating at all—horticulture deserves and desires promotion here, where art languishes and science is astray. But it deserves promotion on higher grounds. At this remote end of the world we too are placed in a garden, to dress and to keep it, and I would ask as yet what we have done in any way to fulfil our mission? What have we done here to reclaim ourselves from the curse that fell on the first gardener? Have not we, in neglect of all the great capabilities of this land, fed too long on what ought to us have been forbidden fruits. Have we not with a sordid selfishness lavished away our time and means in idle and exotic luxuries, instead of manfully making this country that which it ought to be—the habitable home of millions? Have we *now* in Sydney any complete collection of the natural grasses of the country of which we are accustomed to boast so much? of the fruits which are, or might be made available for human food, or of the plants and herbs with which the chemist may avail himself in his scientific research. I know of no such collection, or of any institution likely to possess one; at least, I know of none of a popular character, or that could be made available to the purposes of popular instruction. There is, in fact, no institution in this colony connected with horticulture, which in any way promotes that which was the great design of horticulture, the virtue, the happiness, and the comfort of mankind. I do not mean for one moment to reflect upon any existing institutions, governmental or otherwise, further than to declare them inefficient, and insufficient for the present wants of the colony. Some may say that a governmental institution may be made sufficient for all purposes I have mentioned; but I reply that such an institution has two great objections. It is at once *too* exclusive and *too* popular; too exclusive in its management for anything like instruction for the people; too popular in its application to be adapted to anything more than purposes of amusement. The student, I admit, may go to the Botanic Gardens in Sydney and derive benefit and instruction from his inspection of them, but he will only be able to do so at enormous waste of time and labour. The student, anxious for instruction in the botany of his own country, can go there with very little benefit at all. Then, again, we have a botanic society, against which I have little to urge, except the arguments I have used in reference to the Botanic Gardens. The society and its objects are alike good; its members most respectable; its patronage unexceptionable; and its committee apparently most desirable. But has it accomplished any of the great objects it professed on its formation? With the exception of arranging exhibitions, held three times in the year—charming reunions I admit—*for those lovers of floriculture, who could manage to see* the flowers exhibited, has it done anything for the promotion of horticulture in this colony? Has it done anything to promote cultivation, to make us, the people, for whom this society was established, more worthy of our own respect, more worthy of our own dignity, more worthy of the estimation of the world, from the feeling that we have fulfilled the task assigned to us,—to dress and keep the garden in which we are placed? In reference to this society, I must be permitted to say that I have no personal hostility to it, but the reverse. The motive, I *may* say, the deep conviction which induced me to co-operate in the formation of the present society was, that the principles on which the Botanic Society were based, were too abstract for the wants of the colony. I have watched the progress of that society throughout. I have supported it heartily in all its deserts for good; I have sincerely and severely condemned its short comings. But I am still a supporter of that institution, anxious to be a useful one, and am now in the firm faith that I shall best serve it by giving my aid to a society more practical in its objects, such as that which we have established finally by our meeting this night. I believe societies like this might readily and economically be established over the whole colony—that they might then affiliate to the original Botanic Society, and thus the eldest branch of a goodly family might show it had no animosity to its parent tree. I believe too, Sir, that even in what *has* been done by the old Society in the way of mere improvement in floriculture, would have been better advanced by a Society like that we propose to form. We want to bring the practical men into contact with the theorists. We wish to have art to illustrate opinion as well as opinion to educate art. We wish to combine induction with science—intellect with industry—conception with performance. We wish, in fact, to make horticulture auxiliary not to the mere pleasure of our citizens, or the mere adornment of our country, but to our power and grandeur as a nation, and our natural and moral elevation in the eyes of the world. At present we have done nothing—positively nothing with *our* garden, for the help and maintenance of the nations around us. The bread we eat, the fruit we partake of, the liquors we drink, are derived exclusively from the produce of foreign countries. An indigenous grain of corn is never baked; an indigenous grape is never pressed; an indigenous wool is never woven in this country. We partake of all the blessings derived from these processes more largely than most nations. Why should we not contribute to them in our turn? Is it high and noble, and honourable, to allow our country to be proclaimed a desert that we should be told by the highest of all authorities, "I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed," and forget, in this our appointed garden, that for mankind generally, and for us it has not been "for meat." It is time something was *attempted*—I believe it is time that something will be *done* and we, who do believe this, have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of establishing this society. It is too bad to be forced to confess that not a crumb has civilised Australia placed upon the table of the world.—that her gold is her only treasure; and that her beautiful mountains and valleys have no other boon for the great family of man. I am convinced you will not longer allow this state of things to continue, but by your support, your constant attendance at our monthly meetings, and our annual exhibitions, make the society an institution worthy of the colony itself, and the great and enterprising nation it sprung from.

Mr. T. W. SHEPHERD then addressed the meeting as follows,—The Council of this Society, considering that my usual pursuits in some measure qualify me for the pleasing task, have done me the very flattering honour of selecting me from their number, in conjunction with my worthy colleague who has just sat down, to address you this evening. The very able and lucid address to which we have listened with so much interest, while inducing me to hope that the few words with which I propose troubling you, in order to illustrate more practically the utility of, and the necessity for, such an institution as this, will be listened to, if not with interest, at least with patience, yet convinces me of the disadvantages under which I shall labour, and how very necessary it is to bespeak your indulgence. As the first and main object of our society is the improvement and development of horticulture and botany, it will be proper to explain what we understand by these terms before entering upon more detail. The literal meaning of the word horticulture is simply the art of cultivating gardens, but the rapid advance civilization has made within the last century renders it necessary to give the term a much more extended signification, and it is at the present day universally admitted to be a science as well as an art: in its extended sense we propose to consider it to imply all kinds of vegetable cultivation, whether in the garden, the field, park, plantation, or landscape. Botany, in the days of the great Linnæus, was considered as embracing merely the scientific classification and nomenclature of plants, and at the present day many people suppose the same limited signification only; the word itself is of Greek origin (βοτανη), literally herb or grass, and conveys no other meaning. We must, therefore, look to the general acceptation of the term amongst men of science of the present day. We find them using the word in a greatly extended sense. It may be said that modern botany is almost synonymous, or, perhaps, as nearly swallowing up horticulture, embracing, as it is now considered to do, the study of the whole phenomena of vegetable life in their widest extent, making horticulture, at least philosophically considered, in the whole of its numerous divisions, in a great measure dependent upon it. In choosing a designation for our Society, we would, perhaps, have been more correct had we fixed upon the word "Botanical," instead of "Horticultural;" because, as we have seen, the first includes nearly all that can be understood by the last, the whole being within the range of our objects. It was, however, decided, that horticultural improvement was sufficiently comprehensive, and that to the idea of the masses it would convey something more practical, while at the same time it left our field for operation quite as extensive as if we had adopted the more high sounding and more presumptuous title. We wish, then, while speaking either of botany or horticulture, to be understood as denoting the study, both philosophically and practically, of every feature and every portion of the vegetable world. Every science is so intimately connected with a number of others, that it is difficult to determine where one ends or another begins. Not departing from this rule, horticultural science is so closely connected with a number of others, of all of which something must be known before we can master it. Botany, as we have already seen, is so closely allied to it as to become almost synonymous. Chemistry, geography, geology, entomology, mechanics, and various other sciences have likewise many bearings upon it; and although not absolutely necessary to master all these, yet sufficient should be known of them to enable the student to turn to account such portions as bear upon, or are necessary to the comprehension of his particular study. It will thus be seen what a wide field a society devoted to the improvement of horticulture has for enquiry and research. It may be necessary to say a few words regarding the importance to mankind physically and morally, of the science of botany and horticulture considered in the light in which we have spoken of. Nearly the whole food of man (which is his first and greatest requirement), and clothing (which he cannot well dispense with), are obtained either directly or indirectly from the soil, chiefly by means of cultivation. In some countries, indeed, the natural products are found sufficient for the wants of the (always in this case) wretched inhabitants. But, from the very earliest times, it was found indispensable to use artificial means to increase the quantity of food, and other requirements of life. We learn from Holy Writ, that our first parents were placed in the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it. In describing their cares, our great poet Milton makes Adam speak, reviewing their cares for the morrow, before retiring to rest:—

> To-morrow, 'ere fresh morning streak the East
> With first approach of light, we must be risen,
> And at our pleasant labour, to reform
> Yon flowery arbours, yonder valleys green,
> Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown
> That mock our scant manuring, and require
> More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
> Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
> That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
> Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.
>
> (The morning comes.)
>
> Then commune now that day, they best may ply
> Their growing work; for much their work outgrew
> The hands' despatch, of two gardening so wide,
> And Eve first to her husband thus began,
> Adam, well may we labour still to dress
> This garden, still to tend, plant herb and flower
> Our pleasant task enjoined; but till more hands
> Aid us, the work under our labour grows
> Luxurious by restraint; what we by day
> Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind,
> One night or two with wanton growth derides.

If, then, it were necessary before the fall, to labour in order to preserve the productiveness and beauty of Adam's garden, how much more so must it have become after the curse, when man was condemned to gain his bread by the sweat of his brow, and thorns and thistles were to spring up in his path unbid. The history of the rise and progress of horticulture and botany would furnish ample material for many evenings' instructive and entertaining discussion, and much might be said of its progress and, we regret to add, decline in this colony, but your time this evening will not permit us to enter upon it. At the present day, our fatherland is the most scientifically and the most extensively cultivated country in the world, whether regarded economically or as affording the means for polite and refined recreation and study; but even there it has never been surmised that perfection has been attained. If proof were wanting to show that England is far from perfectability in this respect, we need look no farther than to the fact of the numerous societies continually springing up there, with objects kindred to ours, and to the diversity of opinion and sentiment on many details which exist amongst men of the highest standing and greatest scientific eminence. Without the medium which these societies afford many useful discoveries would have been lost, or not made at all; and many a genius born to blush unseen. By means of such association and combination of individual studies, as these institutions are calculated to supply, the cultivated genius of one man acts upon that of another, like the heavenly bodies brightening by reflection, shedding light over science and art, as those bodies shed their celestial rays over the universe, mind acting upon mind, causing the development of one man's genius to animate, enkindle, and expand the genius of his neighbour, thus engrafting the varied and scattered branches of knowledge upon one living stock; making the same vital fluid flow through all, expanding our hearts with the feelings of benevolence and truth, and proving that if our powers were equal to our desires there would be neither delusion nor ignorance, misery nor sorrow in the world. While we have adverted to the fact of numerous rising societies, and diversity of opinion, as proof of the imperfect state of horticulture in Britain, we would at the same time point to the existence of these as the true cause of the wonderful advance already made, and as a sure indication of still further progressive strides. It may be said that there is no need for such societies in this colony, seeing that we might leave science in the hands of the more advanced institutions of England, and content ourselves with reducing their discoveries and improvements to practice here. To this we answer that, apart from our duty to science, and through that to our fellow-creatures, horticulture must vary in its details, in different countries, according to climate, habits of life, manners, tastes, and inclinations of the inhabitants, although scientific principles or mere theory must apply to all alike. And that the phenomena arising under these varied influences are calculated, continually, to afford new features, new aspects, and new facts, for further scientific enquiry and elucidation. It is universally acknowledged, that a love for distinction amongst his fellows, by the wise provision of nature, is implanted in every human breast. Taking advantage of this innate desire, societies have been formed in almost every branch of human knowledge to direct and turn it to account,—causing a healthy emulation to spring up,—not only amongst their respective members, but societies emulate one another, and through them so do even countries and states. If, as we have seen, that in all branches of science it has been found desirable to found institutions in order that the studies and experience of individuals may be brought together as though in one mind. How much higher claims for support has a society like ours, having for its object the advancement of pursuits than which no other is more in conformity with our nature, certainly no other so materially useful; and few better calculated to beneficially affect our moral condition? The practice of horticulture tends to humanise the mind, let a man however debased his condition may be, be led to take delight in gardening, supply the means, and he will soon prefer employing his leisure time in his garden, however limited, to the grosser pleasures and habits of his former life. How much more general would such a happy consummation be, if this taste were inculcated and encouraged in youth, and how easy to effect if proper means were employed. If legislatures could be impressed with the truth of this, and endeavour to place the means of this enjoyment within the reach of all, there is little doubt that many vices would be all but extinguished, thus lessening the labour and difficulties attendant upon legislation for their punishment or suppression, and thus a more virtuous and happy people would be raised up. A British nobleman, who had spent much of his time on the continent, remarks in his published travels, that in every country in Europe he found persons engaged in horticulture, more sober, industrious, and intelligent, than any other persons of a like condition in society. Sir William Temple declares that gardening has been the inclination of kings, and the choice of philosophers. And after sixty years' experience, the Prince de Ligne affirms that the love for gardens is the only passion which augments with age. "I would wish (says he) to inspire all the world with my taste for gardens. It appears to me quite impossible that a bad man can possess it; not that I mean to say he only can be virtuous who loves it. Fathers of families inspire your children with a love for gardening." Mrs. Holland has observed that our first, most endearing, and most sacred associations are connected with gardens; our most simple and most refined perceptions of beauty are combined with them. As civilization advances in a nation, so horticulture procures its followers; it follows that the more you extend the taste for and the means of enjoying the latter, the more the former will advance. It is impossible for the one to flourish without the other. Man, from his nature, cannot exist without employment, and the necessity for labour which our wants produce, ought to be considered as one of the greatest privileges and blessings with which Divine Providence has endowed us. Blackmore, in his poem on Creation, thus touches upon this subject.

> You ask us why the soil the thistle breeds;
> Why its spontaneous births are thorns and weeds,
> Why for the harvest it the harrow needs?
> The author might a nobler world have made,
> In brighter dress the hills and vales array'd,
> And all its face in flow'ry scenes display'd:
> The globe untill'd might plenteous crops have borne,
> And brought forth spicy groves instead of thorn:
> Rich fruit and flowers, without the gard'ner's pains,
> Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains:
> This nature might have boasted, had the mind
> Who form'd the spacious universe, design'd
> That man, from labour free as well as grief,
> Should pass in lazy luxury his life.
> But he his creature gave a fertile soil,
> Fertile, but not without the owner's toil,
> That some reward his industry should crown,
> And that his food in part might be his own.

The necessity for a knowledge of the vegetable kingdom ought to be patent to all. No one can know all things relating to such a vast science, but there are few who could not easily master some of its numerous branches. There can scarcely be a man, who, having even a slight perception of the nature and qualities of plants, has not found that knowledge in some instance, useful either to himself, or to those with whom he happened to come in contact. In travelling through a strange country he may discover plants fit for food; the inhabitants being unacquainted with their properties, or may even consider them poisonous. An instance of this happened on the occasion of an English embassy sent from Bengal to Thibet, the members of which observed the strawberry growing plentifully in the woods through which they were passing, on desiring their conductors to gather some, they were informed that it was a poisonous berry; this naturally enough produced some hesitation, lest they might be deceived by a mere resemblance to that fruit; but, upon investigation of its botanical characters, its identity was confirmed, and the natives were highly pleased to have their supposed poisonous berry shown to be one of the most pleasant and wholesome fruits. In cases of shipwreck, famine, or being lost in the bush, of which last there have been many painful instances in this colony, the possession of this knowledge would be in a majority of cases of the greatest service. A little more attention to this would, in all probability, have saved several lives in the ill-fated expedition of the unfortunate Kennedy, the particulars of which most of you must remember. The late Captain Simpson was sent by the government to recover whatever papers and other articles might be found at the camp at Weymouth Bay, a camp where so many had actually died of starvation; he informs us that within sight of this camp a number of the cabbage tree palm (corypha) were growing; had these unfortunate men known like Captain Simpson that the heart of this tree is a wholesome and nutritious food, we would not have had to lament the loss of these persons by the most horrible and painful of deaths. Many instances of the possession of this knowledge leading to beneficial results might be adduced; and with your permission I will state one that occurred to myself. On a visit to one of our gold fields, I one evening met the elderly and somewhat eccentric gentleman, with whom I had a slight previous acquaintance. "Ah, my boy," said he, "look here! Here's a treat! With all your botanical knowledge, I can beat you;" presenting his hat full of a herb which he called parsley, and which he had just gathered in a swampy place hard by. Being particularly fond of parsley, he informed me that he intended to put the whole into a "pot of soup" for a treat on the following day, vegetables being almost unknown at the diggings at that time. In its appearance the herb had a slight resemblance to very inferior parsley, or rather celery. But, knowing that the parsley tribe, or *Umbellifers*, although affording many wholesome esculents, yet also that many poisonous herbs were found amongst them, and that the whole family must be looked upon with suspicion, I requested him to show where he had gathered his "parsley." He at once consented, and although my knowledge of botany is limited, upon seeing his "parsley bed" I at once pronounced its products as dangerous, believing the plant to be a species of *cicula*, or cowbane, closely allied to parsley, but poisonous to man. If this were a mistake, surely it will be admitted that it was on the safe side. Unknown to my friend I afterwards tried its effects upon myself, and found it produce drowsiness: of course I did not put a whole hat full into a "pot of soup" for the purpose of this experiment. To compensate my friend for the loss of his treat, I pointed out, growing on the borders or banks of the same swamp, in greater abundance, a plant belonging to the cabbage tribe or *crucifers*, which I knew to be a tribe in which no poisons were found. He took my advice and tried it, I suppose in his soup. The plant alluded to is probably a species of mustard (*sinapis*), and is common on the banks of rivers and creeks to the westward of our great dividing range. He afterwards thanked me for my information, but said that he was not cunning enough to keep the secret to himself, and in a few weeks he found that others, profiting by his example, had used up the whole of his cabbage, although, until they found out his taste for it, they had never thought of trying it. I have ever since felt that the little knowledge of plants which I possessed was the means of saving my friend, and, perhaps some of his companions, from an untimely grave — a feeling which, you must admit, amply rewards one for the labour spent in acquiring. The reason that accidents arising from similar motives are not of more frequent occurrence, is, that few people can be persuaded to partake of any plant which they find in a wild state; there seems to be a natural prejudice against eating any vegetable the properties of which have not been well tested by experience. I have often pointed out to bushmen, the wild mustard alluded to, and other wild plants fit for food; but seldom found advantage taken of the information unless I set the example by partaking largely of them myself. It has happened more than once in my rambles through the interior of this colony, that I have had to depend, for days together, in a great measure upon the indigenous productions of the bush, and not unfrequently had recourse to their medical properties. The party of the immortal Leichhardt, in their journey to Port Essington, for many months subsisted entirely upon the natural products of the boundless waste through which they passed, and there is little doubt that the whole party would have perished had their leader been unacquainted with the science of botany. The emaciated condition in which they arrived at their destination, Leichhardt tells us, was not caused so much by want of food, as anxiety of mind; and it required his greatest efforts to restrain his followers from overtravelling, a desire induced by their excitement at the near approach to the fulfilment of their long-deferred hopes, and the prospect of being speedily released from their unparalleled suffering. Whatever truth there may be in the often-quoted assertion that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," yet a few illustrations furnished by a friend of mine will show that, in his own experience, even a very little botanical knowledge may often be of service:—

> A few years ago one our most enterprising merchants and shipowners, then, as now, largely engaged in the sandal-wood trade, was induced, in consequence of information received from a non-botanical source, to fit out and despatch a vessel to collect that valuable article on the north-east coast of Australia. He also made arrangements for following up the enterprise by holding himself in readiness to forward a larger vessel to call for the wood at various depots on the coast, and take it direct to the China market. The so called sandalwood was procured in abundance at various localities, such as the Percy Isles, Repulse Bay, Cape Upstart, the Palm Isles, &c. But it turned out to be utterly valueless, and the speculation proved in consequence to be a complete failure, entailing a considerable loss on the owner of the vessel. Now had a specimen of the plant, even a solitary leaf, been previously submitted, as it was subsequently, to my informant, he would at once have pronounced it to be the well known *Exocarpus latifolia*, and not a *Santalum*, which latter genus furnishes all the various kinds of sandalwood of commerce! As another illustration, my informant mentions that on one occasion a boat's crew belonging to one of er Majesty's surveying ships in Torres Straits, were prevented om causing serious injury to themselves, and others of the ships' ompany, by the exercise of a little botanical knowledge. They ad collected a large quantity of the tempting bean-like seeds of a lant (*Bossiaea heterophylla*) which they intended to cook as part f their dinner. One of the officers fortunately recognised them time to prevent their so doing. Some years previously he had itnessed a case of poisoning from eating seeds of the same plant, hen the patient's life was saved only by very prompt medical eatment. Not long afterwards the same gentleman was enabled point out an excellent substitute for spinach, in a weed common all the low coral islands of Torres Straits, and a valuable antiorbutic was shown to be within the reach of every one, and its e was considered to have produced beneficial effects on some of e sick, who exhibited a scorbutic tendency.

n a country like this where not one-tenth of our pasral population have the means of procuring vegetae diet, and where even an Irishman considers himlf a lucky fellow if he can get potatoes for his Christas dinner; and when their flour has to be carted er hundreds of miles of bad roads, the necessity for me amelioration must be apparent. But where has en the attempt to procure plants or fruits suitable cultivation in these localities, where we constantly ar the remark, "Oh, it's no use attempting to garden or m here, we have often tried but the hot winds settle erything." In the colony of New South Wales alone re are probably over one hundred millions of acres land, every ten of which are, on an average, reired to furnish food equal to the support of one ox, l yet no attempt has been made to find herbs, or sses, either indigenous or exotic, which would thstand our hot winds, and our periodical dry sons, and which, by being spread over our vast ins and f[illegible]ts, would prevent these visitations m starving to death thousands and tens of thouds of our cattle at their every occurrence. We, proing to be a civilised people, have occupied this "island continent" for upwards of half a century. e we justified in keeping it when we have done so le to improve the condition of its original owners (in we have rendered their condition worse than it was re), or so little besides adding a few bales of wool ew nuggets of gold, and a few casks of ow? Let us bestir ourselves and remove reproach from us, by enquiring into the bilities of the thousand and one species of grasses herbs, fruits, roots, and timbers. We owe this nly to ourselves, but to the world at large: for at we cultivate we are indebted to foreign coun, can we find nothing to give in return. Unless se our best exertions with a view to accomplish thing like these results, we forfeit the only tenure hich we can justly hold the land, and the Russian would have as much right to it as we have. We fore claim support for our infant society, by e means we hope to set in motion and conduct fulfilment such desirable objects. The s and appliances by which we e carrying out our ideas, and by h we hope to realize some measure of success, may iefly stated. We propose then to hold meetings hich not only men of science will explain the reof their enquiries, but also where the most humrer of horticulture may put in his mite towards eneral stock of information, while at the same road to distinction will thus be opened up to We propose also to award prizes both for products and papers, thus creating a healthy and useful spirit of rivalry, and emulation, without which improvement would flag. We believe that the publication of a magazine or manual, devoted to botanical and horticultural science, would be a powerful means of disseminating a knowledge of, and cultivating a taste for, these pursuits throughout this, and perhaps the neighbouring colonies. This we propose to set about as soon as our funds will permit. The establishment of an experimental garden we look forward to as one of the most essential means of forwarding our views. Here would be collected plants from all parts of the world, as well as those indigenous to our shores; and all these would be cultivated and experimented upon with the view of ascertaining their capability of being useful either to our fellow-countrymen or others, and by our example many other experimental gardens might spring up in other parts of the country, having different soils and climates, with which we might keep up a continual intercourse. Before closing the business of the evening we would beg permission to address a few words to the ladies in particular, in the hope that we may enlist them in our cause, and if we should be so happy as to succeed, we shall have every confidence in getting the support of the gentlemen. Without "happy homes" and good health, all our pleasures in this life vanish, the love for flowers, which you fortunately all possess in an eminent degree, cannot be separated from refinement. Unless you possess this taste, you cannot love music—poetry unquestionably you cannot; you all admire both; therefore you must also admire nature's works as displayed in the vegetable world, by far the most beautiful of all. Where can we find one of you who, like the coarse and unpoetic Johnson, would prefer the cauliflower to all the flowers in creation? To you, ladies, we look as having it pre-eminently in your power to form in our childhood, prepossessions and tastes which never afterwards cease to have an effect upon our conduct through life; lead us your assistance then, and as you do so, encourage yourselves by the reflection that, while you are implanting this love of nature and her works sublime in the young mind, you are not only laying the safest and best foundation for health, and "happy homes" here, but for a happier and brighter home hereafter.

The remarks of each speaker were listened to with great attention, and called forth repeated plaudits from the audience.

At the close of the meeting several parties, on the invitation of the chairman, came forward and enrolled themselves as members.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

At the thirty-first annual general court of proprietors, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, Friday, the 26th of January, 1855, John Hurdis Ravenshaw, Esq., Governor, in the chair, the following Report was submitted by the directors:—

Since the last annual general court of proprietors, a half-yearly general court has been held, in accordance with the wish expressed by the proprietors, at which meeting an extra dividend was declared, and a brief statement delivered of the progress of the company's affairs. As, however, only a portion of the whole body of proprietors was present, the information then afforded will be embodied in this report, which represents the operations of the company for the year 1853.

The following returns exhibit, under their respective heads, a comparative statement for the five years ending 31st December, 1853, of the flocks and herds of the company, with the exception of the horse stock, which is made up to the 31st of March in each year.

SHEEP.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock on 1st January...	106,479	114,188	115,452	122,573	118,135
Lambs yeaned	19,630	21,530	23,823	20,691	20,159
Imported	11	...	...	...	...
	126,120	135,718	137,278	143,267	138,294
Deduct					
Sheep sold	332	1,454	1,503	2,793	7,766
Slaughtered	4,174	4,647	4,176	4,416	4,343
Boiled down for tallow	1,829	10,816	3,287	9,784	6,618
Casualties from age, disease, accident, &c.	5,597	5,349	5,739	8,140	8,056
	11,932	22,266	14,705	25,131	26,803
Stock remaining 31st December	114,188	113,452	122,573	118,136	111,491

HORNED CATTLE.

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock on the 1st January	7,849	8,306	8,711	9,196	9,095
Births (branded)	1,333	1,380	1,151	1,184	1,496
	9,182	9,686	9,862	10,380	10,591
Deduct					
Sold	33	275	258	231	728
Slaughtered	291	258	285	291	383
Boiled down for tallow	424	356	...	641	...
Casualties	125	86	123	122	149
	876	975	666	1,285	1,260
Stock remaining 31st Dec.	8,306	8,711	9,196	9,095	9,331

HORSES AND PONIES.

		1850.	1851.	1851.	1853.	1854.
Stock (last return)		1,239	1,436	1,544	1,569	1,676
Foaled since,	Horses	140	135	127	172	93
"	Ponies	91	55	46	46	8
Purchased	Horses	...	...	1	1	...
		1460	1,626	1,718	1,788	1,777
Deduct						
Sold,	Horses	5	6	11	14	213*
	Ponies	1	29	28	27	136*
Exportation,	Horses	...	24	79	36	...
	Ponies	...	...	6	12	...
Casualties,	Horses	15	21	23	17	20
	Ponies	3	2	2	6	3
		24	82	149	112	372
Stock remaining 31st March		1,436	1,544	1,569	1,676	1,405

ASSES AND MULES.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock in last return	73	75	82	92	69
Foaled since	3	10	11	7	4
	76	85	93	99	73
Deduct					
Sold	...	...	1	17	15
Casualties	1	3	...	...	1
Exported..........	...	...	...	13	...
	1	3	1	30	16
Stock remaining 31st March	75	82	92	69	57

The sales of the Company's live stock for the five years ending in December, 1853, were as follows:—

In 1849, £431 14s 6d; in 1850, £2572 16s 1d; in 1851, £2695 15s 7d; in 1852, £3677 4s 5d; in 1853, £7509 19s 7d.

On the 31st December, 1853, the total number of persons on the Company's Colonial Establishment, exclusive of women and children, was—

	1853.	1852.
Agricultural establishment ...	224	296
Ditto ditto (Chinese) ...	87	54
	311	340

Transfer of Stock to the Peel River Company.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that, in the completion of the arrangements with the Peel River Company, "such of the live stock of this company as could not be conveniently carried by the Port Stephens and Liverpool Plains Districts are to be handed over to the Peel River Company at prices to be settled by competent and experienced valuers to be appointed by Captain Brownrigg, both companies here in England being bound by the decision of these parties. The flocks are agreed to be transferred after the clip of September, 1853."

Your directors have great pleasure in stating that this valuation was very satisfactorily carried into effect through the instrumentality of Messrs. Laurence V. Dalhunty and Donald McIntyre, who were nominated valuers on the occasion, than whom it would have been difficult to find in the colony two more competent persons for this peculiar duty.

The following is a summary of the different descriptions of stock transferred to the Peel River Company, on the 27th December, 1853; and appended thereto is an extract of the Report of the valuers on the completion of the arrangement.

44,114 sheep, 171 horses and ponies, 270 horned cattle, sundry articles in store belonging to sheep department, sundry articles in store department, sundry articles in use, departments generally, provisions and slop clothing in store, drapery and slop goods, valued at £37,593 12s. 7d.

Extract from the Report of Messrs. M'Intyre and Dalhunty, on the valuation of Stock, &c., transferred to the Peel River Company.

"We beg in conclusion, and through you, to congratulate both the companies named, upon the character of the stock we have valued, and about to be transferred to one of them. We congratulate the old company upon the great care and skill which have so evidently been bestowed upon the breeding of the said stock, and upon its high character, which it has always so deservedly borne; and we congratulate the new company, finding that the stock they have purchased, the sheep and cattle especially, is the very best of which they could possess themselves, and that it fairly promises to be a most profitable investment."

Before leaving this division of their Report, your directors desire to state that the offer made to Mr. King, your deputy-superintendent, of the appointment to the distinct and separate management of the affairs of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company in the colony, has been accepted by him, and that the vacancy hereby created has been filled by Captain Brownrigg's appointment of Mr. White, a gentleman of considerable energy and talent, formerly in the Company's employment, long resident in the colony, and well acquainted with the general management of stock.

Saxon and Mecklenburgh Rams and German Shepherds sent to the Colony.

In connexion with the foregoing particulars of the sale of stock to the Peel River Company, it may be right here to state that in December, 1853, your directors, foreseeing that a large number of sheep would probably be transferred to the Peel River Company, called the attention of your colonial superintendent, Captain Brownrigg, to the state of the company's stock generally; but more particularly in respect to the sheep, and desired him to report thereon, as they were of opinion that the Port Stephens and Liverpool Plains Estates might be made to carry a much larger number of sheep than would remain after the transfer to the Peel River Company.

Captain Brownrigg's reply has not yet been received, but is waited for with much anxiety; your directors, however—being unwilling that the time occupied by a reference to the colony should be lost—in the month of August last shipped from Hamburgh to Sydney 25 Saxon rams and 26 Saxon and 10 Mecklenburgh ewes, with the view of renewing the blood of the Company's stock, and of keeping it up to the high standard it has hitherto maintained. Twenty German shepherds were sent out in charge of these rams and ewes, for the purpose of supplying in some measure the lack of men created by the drafts to the gold diggings.

The object of your Directors in sending out ewes as well as rams, is to maintain a small separate flock of the pure Merino and Mecklenburgh breeds, wherewith to cross and renew the blood of your colonial flocks, as it has appeared to them that the acclimated pure Merino and Mecklenburgh rams reared in the colony may be more serviceable and produce a finer stock than even when bred from imported rams.

The year 1853 was one of unprecedented difficulty with all classes of labour, and the shepherds in the Company's employment did not escape the feverish excitement so prevalent throughout the other divisions of the colony, an excitement to which a fresh impetus was given by the reduction of the license fee at the gold diggings; the scarcity of labour in the agricultural department was so great towards the close of the year 1853, that the flocks located at the Peel were all sheared in the grease for want of hands to wash them; the difficulty however appears not to have terminated here, for considerable delay has resulted in the transmission of the clip of Peel River wool to England; your superintendent, Captain Brownrigg, has not explained the causes that have influenced the delay, but up to this date your directors have only received advices of the shipment of 226 bales of Peel River wool, instead of about 372 bales, the average of the last three years.

Wool Sales.

During the past year, 274 bales of Port Stephens wool, the clip of 1853, have been received, and sold by auction in London, producing a net amount of £9348 19s. 4d.

	1852.		1853.	
	Bales.	Price at sales.	Bales.	Price at sales.
Port Stephens......	275	2s. 1½d.	274	2s. 3½d.
Peel River	379	1s. 10½d.	226	Unsold.

120 casks of tallow, and 495 hides have also been imported, and have realised, the former, £2351 14s. 1d., and the latter, £315 7s. 1d.

Finance Past and Prospective.

The sale to the Peel River Land and Mineral Company having alienated a very large tract, 313,298 acres out of 1,027,538 acres, the original property of the Company, together with the stock thereon, as previously shown, your directors consider the clearest method of laying before the proprietors an exposé of their financial position consequent thereon, will be to exhibit in a tabular form the chief sources from which their revenue has been derived during the last seven years.

Clips for year 1846. Bales from Peel, 1846, 269; 1847, 271; 1848, 310; 1849, 330; 1850, 355; 1851, 381; 1852, 379; 1853, 226. Bales from Port Stephens: 1846, 315; 1847, 195; 1848, 207; 1849, 254; 1850, 323; 1851, 337; 1852, 275; 1853, 274. Total number of sheep in 1846, 111,496; 1847, 94,962; 1848, 106,479; 1849, 114,188; 1850, 113,452; 1851, 122,573; 1852, 118,135; 1853, 111,491. Sale of Peel wool in England in 1846, £5586 4s 7d; 1847, £5671 19s 10d; 1848, £8317 19s 5d; 1849, £7780 17s 4d; 1850, £8519 8s 7d; 1851, £10,819 10s; 1852, £11,447 19s 1d; 1853, (estimate) £6835. Sale of Port Stephens' wool in England, in 1846, £11,437 12s 11d; 1847, £5423 4s 11d; 1848, £7109 16s; 1849, £7983 19s 2d; 1850, £10,013 12s 5d; 1851, £10,977 6s 11d; 1852, £9931 1s 4d; 1853, £9348 19s 4d. Sale of tallow in England, in 1846, £1205 7s 8d; 1847, £2482 8s 2d; 1848, £1515 2s; 1849, £1753; 1850, £2111 16s 10d; 1851, £89 8s 11d; 1852, £8805 18s 5d; 1853, £2351 14s 1d. Coals, net revenue, in 1846, £4097 2s 7d; 1847, £1361 0s 2d; 1848, £3876 10s; 1849, £4230 10s 8d; 1850, £1303 8s 5d; 1851, £5550 12s 3d; 1852, £7995 11s 7d; 1853, £8968 3s 8.

From the foregoing it will be perceived, how large a proportion of the Company's revenue has been derived by the sale of wools from Peel River Estate, to which must be added the proportion resulting from the sales of tallow; the exact quantities, however, produced by the several estates of Port Stephens, Peel River, and Liverpool Plains, not having been kept distinct in the colonial accounts, it is impossible now accurately to separate them, but from such information as your Directors possess, they consider more than half to have been produced from the flocks and herds running in the Peel River district.

Your Directors, therefore, desire to draw the attention of the proprietors to these circumstances, with the view that, hereafter, they must be prepared to anticipate a considerable reduction in the two items of revenue derived from wool and tallow; at the same time, they will perceive that there has been a steady increase from the colliery operations, particularly in the last two years; and the statement at page 21 shows that (notwithstanding all the difficulties that have occurred with the men, and which will presently be more particularly adverted to) the average of the seven months operations for the current year (the returns for which only have reached us) very nearly equals the average working of the past, and exceeds that of many preceding years, with a considerable advance in the selling price more than proportionate to that in wages. It is therefore to the further development of the Newcastle colliery, and to the sales of land, that the proprietors will have to look, to counterbalance the deficiency in their revenue, that will arise from the severance of the Peel River District. The development of the Newcastle Colliery will be attended with a considerable expenditure, in the sinking of fresh pits, in the erection of engines to work the same, together with an extension of the railways leading to and from the several pits and to the shipping stages at Port Hunter. It is very probable also that your directors may see it desirable, in point of economy, to adopt the use of locomotives upon their railways, instead of the present system of horse traction; but this and the other arrangements connected with the colliery extensions, are dependent in a great measure on the receipt of reports that have been called for upon the several points under consideration.

In respect to the sales of land, directions have been given that these should be resumed under certain restrictions, and sales at Port Stephens and Newcastle were advertised for the month of October, the particulars of which have not reached England. Your directors, however, believe that the suspension which has taken place will have been advantageous, rather than otherwise, to the Company's interests, particularly as regards Newcastle, inasmuch as they cannot but consider that the formation of the Hunter River Railway will tend, by increasing the facilities of traffic, and by furthering the trade of Port Hunter, to influence and enhance the ultimate value of the Company's adjoining property at Newcastle. Captain Brownrigg, in one of his late despatches, intimates that the Hunter River Railway Company are about to commence operations and break ground on a portion of Platt's Land, which, by the plans received, will be traversed by the railway from east to west to the extent of nearly three miles. This land, the property of your Company, consists of 2000 acres, which there are good grounds for concluding is a continuation of the Newcastle Coal Basin, being separated only from the western boundary of the Newcastle Colliery by a distance of 1650 yards. The line of the Hunter River Railway, after passing over Platt's Land as before described, runs to the Eastward through some intervening property, and then over the Australian Agricultural Company's grant, for a distance of nearly two miles to the terminus at Newcastle, adjacent to the Australian Agricultural Company's present wharf, and to the water frontage of 4 acres reserved for the extension of their business hereafter.

Your directors have also to state that the development of your property at Port Stephens, has not been lost sight of, and that the following measures have been taken by your Colonial Superintendent, Captain Brownrigg, to draw attention to it.

1st. The periodical sales of the Company's stock, heretofore held at Maitland on the Hunter River, have been transferred to Stroud, the chief town in the Company's Port Stephens property. By this arrangement the expense and risk of driving a large quantity of stock through a difficult country was avoided, and in case of the whole not being disposed of, the loss arising from a forced sale obviated, as the unsold stock at Stroud had only to be turned out into their usual runs, whereas, at Maitland, a reduced price must either have been accepted, or the expense of driving back to Stroud incurred.

To the above considerations may be added the incidental advantages derived from the assembling on the Company's property of 200 to 250 persons, and amongst them some of the largest breeders of stock in the colony, for two days during which the sale lasted.

The result proved the correctness of Captain Brownrigg's judgment: the sales of stock during the previous six months had only realised £682; whereas on the occasion of this first sale at Stroud, the amount received was £3114.

2ndly. A gang of men has been employed to improve the new road through the Port Stephens Estate, from the northern districts of New England, and those bordering on the Manning River to Stroud; and Captain Brownrigg has offered, by public advertisement, certain advantages, to each dray laden with wool brought down during the current season, over the company's new road, for shipment at Port Stephens.

As an adjunct to these means for facilitating the travelling and transit of goods through the Company's estate at Port Stephens, Captain Brownrigg has re-established the ferry boat at Sawyer's Point, and placed it in the charge of a Chinaman, who appears well acquainted with the duty, for the purpose of keeping open the communication between Stroud, and Raymond Terrace.

It is under these circumstances that your directors in laying before the proprietors the usual comparative financial summary of the Company's operations for the last five years,—instead of suggesting a more limited distribution, in unison with the reduction in the sources of revenue occasioned by the severance of the Peel River Estate,—are enabled to recommend that a dividend of £1 1s. on the present shares of the Company be declared, or 6 per cent. on the paid up capital—the income tax being defrayed by the Company—and that the same be made payable on and after the 8th day of February next.

Your directors, in adopting this course, feel that there is a reasonable prospect that the deficiency in the revenue, arising from the causes hereinbefore adverted to, will be made up during the current year from other sources, viz., from the sale of lands, and from increased profit on the colliery operations.

Revenue realized in New South Wales, from the sale of coals, live stock, rents, &c., in 1849, £12,430 0s.; 1850, £16,417 17s. 9d.; 1851, £31,937 7s. 9d.; 1852, £26,421 17s. 3d.; 1853, £51,766 14s. 10d.

Revenue realized in England from the sales of wool, &c., in 1849, £16,18 17s. 9d.; 1850, £18,914 13s.; 1851, £21,173 18s. 5d.; 1852, £27,419 12s.; 1854, £12,016 6s.

Wool unsold, 226 bales from Peel's River, estimated at £6835.

After deducting the expenses of management, in New South Wales and in England, a surplus revenue for the several years is left of £1230 18s. 11d., for 1849; of £11,495 14s., for 1850; of £15,324 7s. 4d., for 1851; of £23,314 8d., for 1852; of £22,651 10s. 10d., for 1853.

Revenue and Expenditure Account for 1853.

Dr.			
Disbursed in the colony during the year 1853, namely:—			
Newcastle account (colliery)	£37,347 14 4		
Stock and agricultural department	16,080 1 9		
Water mill	91 17 6		
Sydney establishment	694 14 10		
Peel River gold fields	190 1 6		
Exchange account	103 0 0		
		£45,410 6 11	
Disbursed in England during the year 1853, namely:—			
Salaries, wages, and allowances (London establishment)	2,126 0 4		
Printing and advertising	81 10 11		
Office furniture, fixtures, &c.	3 16 0		
Rent of office, 12, King's Arms Yard, &c.	108 9 4		
Office stationery, account books, &c.	66 7 0		
Law charges	8 10 0		
Interest	8 16 5		
Incidental expenses	147 1 7		
		2,545 17 7	
Balance		22,651 10 10	
		£70,617 15 4	
Cr.			
Received in the Colony during the year 1853, namely:—			
Sales of coals		£36,315 18 0	
Sales of live stock		7,600 10 7	
Services of stallions		26 0 0	
Charges on stores		728 6 1	
Interest and discount		8 3 2	
Conveyance of establishment to New South Wales		171 10 0	
Sales of land at—			
Port Stephens	£480 15 9		
Newcastle	4,231 5 11		
Peel River	73 3 0		
Warrah	1,468 19 3		
	6,255 3 11		
Less expenses on this account	263 14 11		
		5,991 9 0	
Sundry rents		1,015 3 0	
			£51,766 14 10
Received in England during the year 1853, namely:—			
Net proceeds of sale of 274 bales of wool from Port Stephens, *part* clip of 1853			9,348 19 4
Ditto ditto 120 casks tallow, produce of 1853			2,351 14 1
Ditto ditto 495 hides, produce of 1853			315 7 1
			63,782 15 4
Wool unsold, 226 bales from Peel River, estimated at			6,835 0 0
			£70,617 15 4

Mr. Odernheimer.

This gentleman left England in August, 1853, per Vimeira, and arrived at Sydney on 17th February, 1854. Up to date of the last advices he was still engaged with his examinations on account of the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, on the completion of which he was to proceed with a geological survey of the coal fields and other property of the Australian Agricultural Company. On the receipt of this and other reports that have been called for, your directors will determine on the most desirable course to be adopted for placing the Newcastle Colliery in the most efficient working order; in the meantime they consider it most politic to proceed with such appliances as are now at command on the spot, and with the exception of sending out some rails for the underground and surface operations, they have abstained from incurring any serious outlay.

Sales of Land.

Previous to the restrictions on the sales of land, forwarded to the colony under date December, 1853, being removed, Captain Brownrigg had disposed of the following parcels, viz.—

PORT STEPHENS DISTRICT.		
Tahlee house and grounds	£2500	
Cottages and half-acre allotments	2079	
		£4579
LIVERPOOL PLAINS.		
Sale of Willow Tree Inn		1481
NEWCASTLE.		
Sales of land	£6841	
One acre to Bank of Australasia	1500	
		8341
		£14,401

This amount, together with the sum received from the Peel River Land and Mineral Company, for live stock, &c., amounting to £27,896 12s. 7d., constituted the means from which the extra dividend in July last of £1 11s. 6d. per share was declared.

* Of the above, 213 horses and 136 ponies sold, 121 horses and 50 ponies were purchased by the Peel River Company with the estate, and paid for in 1854.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, 29th January, the Attorney-General moved, on the part of the Crown, for judgment in the case of the Queen *v.* Harrison, when the Court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, inflicted a fine of £300, with imprisonment until paid, upon the defendant. The fine was paid, and Mr. Harrison relieved from the inconvenience of a residence in the Queen's Prison.

The remarks made by Mr. Justice Coleridge in passing the sentence of the Court seem worthy reprinting. He said: William Harrison, you have now to receive the sentence of the Court, a verdict of guilty having been found against you on a prosecution of a criminal information filed against you by the permission of the Court—the prosecutors being, one the chairman, and the others the directors of the South Western Railway Company. To that you, or, to speak more correctly, those whom you represent, pleaded simply "Not guilty." At the trial, however, you were found guilty; and now, as I have already said, you are to receive sentence. After what we have heard to-day, and indeed on every other occasion, it is scarcely necessary that a person who sits in my situation should say anything as to the broad lines which separates the sacred liberty of the press from the criminal license in which it sometimes indulges. The line is so broad, the principle has been so clearly defined, that it is unnecessary I should add a word on the subject. I may, however, say that while it is of the greatest importance that the public press of the country should possess the power in the fullest, the freest, and even the severest sense, to discuss the conduct of public individuals; yet, on the other hand, on one, as the consequence of his becoming a public man, can be called upon to submit his private character to the censure of the public press. Where the public interest requires that the public press shall comment and animadvert on the conduct of public men, the law has provided sufficient means of defence even in a criminal information. It has been asserted on the one side, and it has been conceded on the other, that the public conduct of men was a legitimate subject for discussion in the columns of a newspaper. In the course of the article which has been read to-day, those whom you represent animadverted on that which, if it was intended should have been the real defence, might have been put on the record. But they did not do that, for they say it is a matter of no interest to them—it is a matter of no consequence to them—it is a question between the directors and the shareholders, and one which they were not called upon to try before a jury. Now, I confess, it appears to me that when a person takes it upon himself to arraign the public conduct of any man, it is no longer a question of personal interest, but it becomes a public one; and it is incumbent on him to go into the inquiry, however expensive and troublesome it should prove, and however the person might at first be unconnected with it. The course which has been taken to-day, and not for the first time, by those whom you represent, is to deny that they ever intended to make any insinuations against the private honour of the prosecutors. I think it would have been more consistent in those who have made that defence to-day, if they had taken a course which was open to them at an earlier period. It appears that after the first application to file a criminal information was made—which was not, however, entertained, it being the last day of the term—a communication was made by the solicitors for the prosecution to the solicitor of the *Times*, who at the same time enclosed copies of the affidavits on which the application for a criminal information was made, and when it became known that affidavits had been made by gentlemen, who, I must say, up to that moment stood unimpeached as to their veracity and integrity, and that, having gone fully into the matter, they solemnly disclaimed the charges which had been brought against them. When that was done—and there being ample time before another application could be made to this Court—then, I say, those whom you represent, having taken those affidavits fairly into their consideration, should have adopted a course which was open to the *Times* newspaper, and have entered a disclaimer of those charges. That, however, was not done; and it now becomes me to see the force of the offence. It may be true that the writer of the article did not intend that it should affect the personal honour of the prosecutors, or was actuated by malice towards them. Everybody, however, in reading such an article must consider, not what may be passing in the mind of the writer, but of the effect on the public mind of the language used, and when such articles are written by writers of great ability, in the columns of a public journal, it is not too much to say that a rule such as that to which I have alluded must be applied with some degree of strictness. It is also to be observed, that where the language used may not impute in categorical terms any direct charge, yet it is easy to insinuate a charge indirectly, so as to make it tell with greater bitterness, and that I find to be the case in one or two passages of this article to which I shall presently more immediately advert. Premising that this question has already been decided by an intelligent special jury, and that neither the finding of, nor the charge of, my Lord Campbell to the jury have not been complained of, let me advert to those passages:—'Let us take such a point as the extension—already executed—of the South Western line from Southampton to Dorchester. The majority of the shareholders assert that this extension is a losing concern. The directors with their packed minority of their bankers, lawyers, engineers, and what not, maintain that it has returned good interest on the capital invested." I ask every fair man who has read this, if he could suppose anything was intended to be insinuated but that the directors had packed the meeting, to attain an object afterwards set forth, by means of this "packed minority of their bankers, lawyers, engineers, and what not?" concluding in that contemptuous way. The article proceeds:—"Now, we should be very sorry to be in the secrets of either party, but we are bound to say that if the men who should have received the splendid dividends stand forward and say, not only that they have not received them, but violently contest against any further continuance of a policy which should have filled their pockets with gold, there appears to be a violent presumption that they are speaking the truth. Thus far for one point, namely, as to the assertion that one extension has answered the views of the company, and therefore another should be tried. We pass to the next assertion of the chairman and directors, which stands thus:—They assert that they were empowered, by a full meeting of the shareholders to conclude this improvident bargain, and to give a pledge to Parliament for the formation of the extended line within a given time. The shareholders say that this assent was unfairly and improperly obtained from a packed meeting, and directly contrary to the wishes of the majority of the shareholders. What grounds for belief have the public on either side? We can but see that when the attention of shareholders is called to the point they upset the resolution of the board, although that resolution is backed by the enormous influence which a railway board can at any time command. We have surely heard of such a thing as tampering with some votes, and creating others of a purely fictitious character, for the purpose of carrying out any scheme on which a body of railway directors may have set their hearts." Would not any one who read this suppose that, by the majority obtained as before described, the scheme on which the directors had set their hearts was to be obtained and maintained? I will pass on to another passage:—"Here are two great companies contending for possession of a country which cannot as yet pay the expenses of a rail, but which may, according to the views of the most sanguine of the number, do so at a future day. One company bade against another; promise followed promise, and each side had something more to urge in its own favour than the other had just uttered. The demon of speculation was aroused, and the chairman and directors of the South-Western appear to have been affected by the general mania to a higher degree than the rest of their neighbours—we trust it was no worse!" The meaning of that is, it may have been so, but we trust it was no worse. This is the nature of the libel of which you have been found guilty, and certainly if the *Times* newspaper had said that they did not impute anything wrong to these gentlemen there would have been an end to the case; but they do not do that, but they publish the article on the 25th of December, 1854, which has been read, and on which, it appears to me, the Attorney-General has placed no unfair construction. It comes to this:—"We are not interested in the matter. It is of no moment to us and it is sufficient for us to say that we intended to do no wrong" I think it would have been much more to the credit of the newspaper in question if they had acquiesced in a candid and honorable manner—and the larger the language the more creditable would it have been to them—to the verdict of the jury.

Upon the above Judgment, the *Times* of 31st January makes the following strictures:—

There are so many subjects of far graver importance to occupy public attention at the present moment, that we are almost ashamed to speak of any matter which may appear in the first instance exclusively to affect ourselves. Were it in reality so, and were no interests involved but our own, we should be well content to leave the subject unnoticed altogether. The truth however is, that although the interests of this journal have been damnified by the infliction of a fine, it is not our own loss that we regret. In another portion of our columns this day will be found a sentence pronounced by Mr. Justice Coleridge in the Court of Queen's Bench against us, because, a year and a half ago, we called attention to certain accusations which had been brought by the shareholders of the South-Western Railway against their Chairman and Directors for the time being. These shareholders charged their Chairman with having grossly exceeded his powers, and with various other matters which we will not here again enumerate. In a leading article we called attention to this report, as one of great public interest, and stated it as our conviction that, if the shareholders could make out their charges against their Chairman and Directors, there could be but one opinion of their acts. Changes took place in the construction of the Board, and among others Mr. Scott left the chir. Again and again we repeat, as we have repeated many times before, that of our own knowledge we know nothing of the merits of the dispute. We never have brought, and we do not now bring, any charge against him. The present proceeding amounts to this:—Mr. Scott says "The *Times* called me a swindler." The *Times* replies, "I did not call you a swindler." Upon this point issue is joined; that is to say, a great deal of legal ingenuity is employed to ascertain whether, by stretching the sense of the phrase here, keeping back a qualification from the context there, and by a total disregard of the general meaning and spirit of a column of print, a conviction could be obtained from a jury. Mr. Scott has simply succeeded in making out that an accusation against him of dishonest dealing might be inferred from a newspaper article written on the night we received a report of the accusations which his co-directors and shareholders actually had made against him. We cannot but say that the more obvious course was to proceed against the parties who made the charges, rather than against the newspaper which called attention to them. His reply is, that we might have proved the charges against him, had we thought fit to adopt that course. Our simple answer is, that it was no business of ours to bring charges against Mr. Scott, or to give him an opportunity of whitewashing himself. Had we then been so silly as to undertake such a task it would have been a somewhat more costly operation even than that of defending ourselves against his accusation. The sum of £300, preposterous as the fine is, added to the costs of the present proceeding, would have gone but a small way indeed had we, mere strangers to the matter, rushed in as legal godfathers to the shareholders of the South Western, and all about a matter of which we know absolutely nothing, and with which we were not in the smallest degree concerned. Once more we say, that all Mr. Scott has obtained by this trial is a decision from the Court of Queen's Bench that in their opinion a few phrases in a leading column of this journal could be twisted into an imputation upon his character, and the infliction upon us of a fine of £300. Much satisfaction may he derive from either source.

From this moment we dismiss Mr. Scott and his grievances from our thoughts altogether, and leave him and ourselves to the judgment of his former clients and of the public. We beg our readers to understand that what follows is not intended to apply to Mr. Scott and his fellows in any degree whatever. But to the judges of the Queen's Bench we would address a few words of graver import. Before arriving at the conclusion at which they did arrive, and before lending the countenance of their dignity and of their office to so unusual a proceeding, did they seriously consider and well weigh the consequences of their act? We are no longer speaking, directly or indirectly, of Mr. Scott or his concerns, but of railway jobbery in the most extensive sense of the word—of railway jobbery such as has been proved to exist before civil and criminal courts—such as has brought thousands upon thousands of families to ruin, driven them from their homes, and sent them out to seek the mercies of the world. We invite Mr. Justice Coleridge—as it was he who read the sentence—to ask himself if what we say be true or false? He bears the reputation of an honest and upright man, and we know he can give but one answer to the question. A few—a very few—years back this iniquitous system was at its height, and an amount of misery was entailed upon the country such as has not been equalled as yet by our Crimean losses, although these may appeal with more tragic fervour to the imagination. Who then stood in the gap? Who warned the country of the impending danger ere it was yet too late? Who denounced the miserable scum of speculators, in defiance of all consideration of personal responsibility? The legislature was paralyzed. The courts of law might as well have been so many Italian warehouses, for the offences were not such as could, in ninety cases out of a hundred, be brought before them. We say without fear of contradiction that the *Times*, and the *Times* alone, did it. We were assailed with the most unmeasured abuse by every dishonest speculator throughout the kingdom then, as we have been assailed within the last few months by touchy noblemen and miserable hangers-on of the public departments for declaring boldly that our army in the Crimea was perishing—perishing fast. How much better is a gilded lie than than the unvarnished truth! Falsehood has a goodlier outside than fact. The squeamish, the irresolute, the vicious, are all on the side of the liar and his lie, against the uncomfortable adviser who speaks the truth. Such was our position with regard to railway matters when railways were at their worst. Railway affairs are bad enough still, Heaven knows, but better than they were. Still, if the wholesome privilege of censure be withdrawn—if the old advisers of the public dare no longer call the attention of their readers to the language and terms of a railway report without the terrors of a court of law before their eyes—it is more than probable that railway transactions will soon regain their former discreditable character. There could not be a more striking example of impolicy, to give it but the mildest word, than is involved in this decision. The court of Queen's Bench was well aware that where a defendant in such a case does not attempt to "justify," as the phrase is, that is, to substantiate an accusation, real or imputed, where he instructs his counsel not to say one word nor to ask one question which could operate to the disparagement of the accuser, there could be no idea of malice, no guilt calling for the infliction of such a fine. They have punished a mistake in language, if such there be, for that was the only point they were asked to decide. They have taught a shrewd lesson to railway chairmen and directors who may incur the accusations of their shareholders, by which those gentlemen will not be slow to profit. Persons in this situation have it from the judges of the Queen's Bench that their policy is to proceed against the newspaper which contains or calls attention to the report of the accusation, but not to meddle with the accusers. We regret the judgment upon public grounds. It will most surely prove a great encouragement to dealings such as those which have already spread ruin throughout the country; and will, we fear, not much increase the reverence with which the decisions of our judges have been hitherto regarded. As for Mr. Scott and his concerns, we bid heartily farewell to our unknown antagonist. He has been to us a mere *nominis umbra* throughout the whole proceeding. One merit at least will be his,—namely, that of having called the attention of the public to his own trumpery concerns at a most momentous period in his country's history. Just so does a little fidgetty dog invariably gallop at the top of its little speed down the grand course when the hearts of men are beating hard with expectation, and the "Derby lot" are ranged for starting on their great career.

Awkward Situation for a Lady.—Mr. Joseph Gilbert, who had been attached to the astronomical service in Captain Cook's expedition to observe the transit of Venus, and whose name was conferred by the great navigator on "Gilbert's Island," resided at Gosport, where according to the fashion of the day, he, like the Count d'Artois, wore very tight leather breeches. He had ordered his tailor to attend him one morning, when his granddaughter, who resided with him, had also ordered her shoemaker to wait upon her. The young lady was seated in the breakfast room, when the maker of leather breeches was shown in; and as she did not happen to know one handicraftsman more than the other, she at once intimated that she wished him to measure her for a pair of "leathers," for, as she remarked, the wet weather was coming, and she felt cold in "cloth." The modest tailor could hardly believe his ears. "Measure you, miss?" said he with hesitation. "If you please," said the young lady, who was remarkable for much gravity of deportment, "and I have only to beg that you will give me plenty of room, for I am a great walker, and do not like to wear anything that constrains me." "But, miss," exclaimed the poor fellow, in great perplexity, "I never in my life measured a lady. I——" and there he paused. "Are you not a lady's shoemaker?" was the query calmly put to him. "By no means, miss," said he, "I am a leather breeches maker, and I have come to take measure, not of you, but of Mr. Gilbert." The young lady became perplexed too, but she recovered her self-possession after a good common sense laugh, and sent the maker of breeches to her grandpapa.

Fattening Turkeys with Charcoal.—Much has been published of late in our agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I have recently made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather sceptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes, and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favour of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavour.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Warning to Young Ladies.—To keep the skin in a healthy state, in cold and variable climates, we must prevent sudden chills by warm and dry clothing at all times, but especially at that age which is particularly obnoxious to the attacks of consumption and scrofula; that period in the female's life which comprises the development of womanhood. During the earlier years of life (childhood and girlhood), care has probably been taken that the clothing shall have been sufficiently dry and warm, and, with respect to the feet, good warm stockings have, in all probability, or ought to have maintained a proper temperature, while the neck and chest have been protected from the vicissitudes of the weather by high clothing, thus preventing outward chilliness and inward congestion; but when the fair girl is entering into polished society, or coming out, as it is called, the father-sin, pride, causes an alteration in all these matters, substitutes thin stockings for the comfortable and substantial woollen ones hitherto worn; and, to add to the mischief, a tight dress and low corsage are adopted as changeful fashion may order. The delicate being is further exposed to mischief from great and sudden changes of temperature, passing, as she often must do, from the air of the heated ball-room at once to the cold wind of hall or street. If parents thus sow the seeds of disease in their offspring, can we wonder that they reap the only fitting return, danger and death.—*Dr. James's Treasury of Medicine.*

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1855.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Railways;—by whom shall they be made and managed"—being four letters addressed to the Speaker and members of the Victoria Legislative Council, by RICHARD WOOLLEY, secretary of the Melbourne Legislative Council. These letters formerly appeared in the *Argus*, but have been reprinted, in order that their contents may be placed before the public in a more permanent form. The writer proposes to sustain, on the whole, the views of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, as expressed in a message referred to a special committee of the Legislative Council. According to this scheme, no plan would be entertained which does not provide for the eventual liquidation of the loan; no greater extent of lines should be undertaken than hold out a prospect of becoming remunerative and defraying the interest guaranteed by the State; and, finally, that the lines determined upon should be chosen with reference to the probable future wants of the colony, as well as to its immediate requirements. In the GOVERNOR'S opinion, the most desirable plan is to reserve on each side of the railway a certain portion of land, increasing the width as the railway recedes from the regular townships, and it is expected that the sales of these lands as the railway progresses will be found amply sufficient to pay the principal sum spent in their formation. The chief burden imposed upon the revenue would therefore be the guarantee of the interest and the appropriation annually of from £100,000 to £300,000. It is expected that as the lines become remunerative, and the loans are discharged by the sale of land, that the process of extension may be indefinitely continued, loans being taken up for new works; and the interest appropriated by the colony, no longer being required for the older lines, would furnish means of sustaining the new. The last feature of the plan is that the working of the lines will be let by tender for a term of years, and thus a species of private enterprise will be superadded to the original scheme.

Upon these proposals the author of the pamphlet largely descants, first, however, stating the different systems which have been adopted in different countries for the construction and management of railways—most of which are pretty generally known. The English system exclusively confided the formation and management of a railway to private companies. The British Government, however, has repeatedly stepped in to protect the public interest, and to check in some instances—though not with sufficient promptitude—a ruinous competition, and to prevent such a rate of charges as might be unfairly onerous to the lower classes of the people. The French system is somewhat different from this. The effect of revolutionary disturbances was disastrous to the first undertaking. The Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON has, however, granted concessions to the companies which have stimulated enterprise, especially guaranteeing a minimum interest of 4 per cent. The main railways of Belgium are wholly the work of Government; and during fifteen years more than £12,000,000 have been expended—a considerable sum for a country whose revenue is less than £5,000,000. These works are said to be executed with very great care and skill. Having founded the main lines the Belgian Government permits private companies under certain restrictions, to form the branch lines, but with a limitation to the profits. The American system is, of course, entirely free. The sole advantage claimed by the Government is the important one of free transit for troops in case of invasion. The plan proposed for Victoria differs from these systems. It is intended that the Government should entirely form and pay for the railways executed—a step which seems to have this recommendation, that the outlay made by the Government would be refunded by the rise in the price of land adjacent to the line. In recommending the plan of Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, the writer accumulates many of those facts which have been frequently placed before our readers, illustrative of the English railway system, and certainly shows that the jealousy of Government interference on the one side, and the unwillingness to incur responsibility on the part of ministers, produced many very disastrous consequences. No doubt the difficulty of observing an exact medium is exceedingly great. Still it must not be forgotten on the one side that the enormous speculations of 1846 brought the country into the greatest possible danger, and then, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the expenditure of large sums, and the employment of numerous officers dependent upon the Government, would increase its influence in precisely that form in which it is most dangerous. Far better that the ruling power should have constitutional freedom of action than that the disposal of the public revenues should be the means by which the public spirit of the people is corrupted, and a large proportion made the more subservient, but unacknowledged tools of the ruling faction. It would be necessary to apply to all those so employed some of those exceptional rules by which the abuse of patronage is checked, and which render it unlawful for those dependent on government situations to take any part in the political action of the country. Nor can we forget that where immense discretion is confided to numerous subordinate agents, a system of jobbery will generally be tolerated, and, as when £7,000,000 were granted to Ireland during the season of famine, multitudes grew rich out of the spoils of British benevolence; so a very large sum of money distributed by Government in public works would, doubtless, leave contractors and their various confederates in a very much better position than it found them. Mr. WOOLLEY has maintained, with much earnestness, that it is possible even the people of Victoria might be infected with the spirit of mischievous *competition*. He, however, has a full conviction, which we have not yet so entirely realized, that when the Constitution expected shall be in full career, the vigilance and purity of our representatives will "expunge the word 'jobbery' from the political vocabulary." We should indeed rejoice could we accept the prophecy, but we have not the faith that Mr. WOOLLEY has so happily attained. In the railway question we have no scheme which is not liable to many objections. It is presumed that the protection of the public should be the great work of Government. The railway undertakings are supposed to be a branch of that plan of protection. It is thought the people would be plundered by directors and false prospectuses—by fictitious shares—by mischievous competition—by the class of society everywhere rather numerous, which scent a scheme of peculation from afar and drop upon their victims like birds of prey. The confidence reposed in Government is, however, after all, a confidence in the fidelity and discretion of a few individuals. The Government is a body corporate, but it has all the liabilities to perversion which pertain to any other forms of human action; and we are not prepared to promise that the deposit of railway prerogatives and the resignation of railway undertakings in the hands of Government will be found so economical or so expeditious as the plan which it is intended to supersede. It is now supposed that misdirected labour will be less common: having watched public works carried on by the agency of the Government, we are not very sanguine in this particular. No whimsical old gentleman ever built up and pulled down with more recklessness; no drunken traveller ever formed more zigzag roads; no leaky water cart ever made greater waste of the pure element. As a general rule the agents of Government are not the most eminent of their class. It is to PETO that the British Cabinet have been obliged to look, to PETO, the great railway contractor, to enable them to transport their armies over six miles of land! Had Government formed the railways of England we do not say that much gambling might not have been prevented; but we have a strong impression that their chief directors would have been chosen without much reference to their tasks, and that when the work approached completion it would be found that most serious mistakes remained to be repaired. If in an old country like England the vicious principles of patronage, considered in an economical point of view, distract the public service, and multiply the burdens of the people, it is not perfectly clear to ourselves that the changing governments of these colonies will select the best agents or maintain any system with much steadiness. The writer attaches great importance to the popular confidence in the term Government—but referring to the payment of loans by annual charges upon the revenue, we scarcely think that reliance should be absolute. Repudiation is thought to be the vice of an American constitution and people, but we have some very instructive instances of repudiation in the records of our own colonies. If the British Government would guarantee the loan, then it might be proper to rely upon the popular confidence in that respectable paymaster. In some instances, this guarantee has been given,—generally, however, when the accomplishment of a public work had some clear bearing on the political safety of the country. We do not suppose that the British Government would guarantee the payment of interest or principal upon loans made for the purely local advantage of the colonies themselves; were they to do so, it would become necessary to assume a power inconsistent with the freedom of the colonies. The control of the revenue, or a large portion of it, is a great point of contention between the popular and ruling bodies. A colonial loan would be deemed a safe investment so long as the public could see the prospect of the success in the undertaking itself. It would increase, certainly, the exchangeable value of shares to have them sealed by the colonial seal; at the same time, should the sanguine temperament of our ruling men, urged on by the still more sanguine temperament of gentlemen who see no difficulties, and will allow none to be debated, prevail, the loan required may be soon exhausted. The exhaustion of the funds might soon arrest the progress of the work, and leave it where it would be utterly unproductive, and the interest set apart might be required for an indefinite time, without the prospect of any better or more substantial guarantee from insolvency than the good faith of a colonial assembly; not that these reasons should discourage the formation of railways, but they should in some measure influence our minds in their prosecution. The writer meets some of these difficulties by proposing that the debentures of the Government shall assume the same position in the money market as exchequer bills, but without this most essential point of resemblance—an early period when the holders can claim their liquidation.

THE BANK RETURNS.

No I.—LIABILITIES.

THE General Abstract of the Sworn Returns to the Colonial Banks, for the quarter ended 31st March, 1855, shows in its more important columns, compared with those of previous quarters, the following results.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The agregate amount of Notes in circulation, in each of the last five quarters, was as follows:—

1854—March	£1,271,700
June	1,250,000
September	1,290,600
December	1,391,200
1855—March	1,327,500

After a long succession of quarterly augmentations, the note circulation of the past quarter shows a decrease, and a decrease on each of the three previous quarters. As compared with March of last year there is an increase of £55,800, or rather more than four per cent.; but as compared with December there is a falling off of £63,700, or nearly five per cent.

The amount of notes in circulation by the Banks severally, during each of the last two quarters, was as follows:—

	December.	March.
New South Wales*	£670,700	£638,500
Commercial	207,900	198,900
Australasia	147,000	138,500
Union	187,900	179,900
Joint Stock	109,400	114,400
London Chartered	27,000	23,000
English Chartered	41,300	33,700
Totals	£1,391,200	£1,327,500

It is here shown that during the last quarter the note circulation had fallen off in all the Banks except the Joint Stock:—

	Decrease.	Per Cent.
New South Wales	£32,200	4·8
Commercial	9,000	4·3
Australasia	8,500	5·8
Union	8,000	4·3
London Chartered	3,400	12·6
English Chartered	7,600	18·4
	Increase.	
Joint Stock	£5,000	4·6

DEPOSITS.

The aggregate Deposits were—

1854—March	£4,974,600
June	5,287,900
September	5,259,700
December	5,004,700
1855—March	4,636,900

The Deposits show a falling off in the last three months to the extent of £367,800; in the last six months, £622,800; in the last nine, £601,000; and in the last twelve, £337,700.

The decrease on the year was at the rate of nearly seven per cent; the decrease on the quarter, upwards of seven per cent.

The amount of Deposits held by the Banks severally, in each of the last two quarters, was as under:—

	December.	March.
New South Wales*	£2,054,300	£1,889,800
Commercial	939,000	899,100
Australasia	819,100	760,300
Union	777,700	730,400
Joint Stock	259,100	207,600
London	62,400	59,400
English	83,000	90,400

During the past quarter the deposits had decreased in all the Banks except the English.

	Decrease.	Per Cent.
New South Wales	£174,500	8·5
Commercial	39,900	4·2
Australasia	58,800	7·2
Union	47,300	6·1
Joint Stock	51,500	19·9
London	3,000	4·8
	Increase.	
English	7,400	8·9

No. II.—ASSETS.

The amount of coin and bullion held by all the Banks in each of the last five quarters was as follows:—

COIN AND BULLION.

1854—March	£2,516,800
June	2,680,000
September	2,139,000
December	1,816,600
1855—March	1,650,500

There is here shown a decrease in the last three months of £166,100; in the last six months of £535,500; in the last nine, £1,029,500; and in the last twelve, £866,300.

The decrease on the quarter was at the rate of nine per cent.; the decrease on the year upwards of thirty-four per cent.

The amount of coin and bullion held by the Banks severally, in each of the last two quarters, was as follows:—

	December.	March.
New South Wales*	£766,500	£602,000
Commercial	319,700	296,100
Australasia	278,000	288,200
Union	244,200	217,500
Joint Stock	100,000	98,500
London Chartered	52,800	54,600
English Chartered	54,800	93,600
Totals	£1,816,600	£1,650,500

The amount and rate of decrease or increase in each of the banks were as under:—

	Decrease.	Per cent.
New South Wales	£164,500	21·5
Commercial	23,600	7·3
Union	26,700	10·9
Joint Stock	2,100	2·1
	Increase.	
Australasia	£10,200	3·7
London Chartered	1,800	3·4
English Chartered	38,800	70·8

DISCOUNTS.

The Bills under discount in all the Banks, including those held by the Victoria branch of the Bank of New South Wales, were in amount as under:—

1854—March	£4,078,000
June	4,826,000
September	5,107,400
December	5,246,400
1855—March	5,350,600

Here is an increase all through. In the last three months the increase was £104,200; in the last six months £243,200; in the last nine £525,600; and in the last twelve £1,272,000.

The increase on the quarter was at the rate of two per cent.; the increase on the year upwards of thirty per cent.

The amount of bills under discount in the banks severally, in each of the last two quarters, was as follows:—

	December.	March.
New South Wales*	£2,194,200	£2,268,700
Commercial	848,900	911,900
Australasia	811,000	791,000
Union	634,300	690,300
Joint Stock	477,000	446,300
London Chartered	100,900	85,000
English Chartered	179,500	157,400
Totals	£5,246,400	£5,350,600

It thus appears that in three of the Banks the discounts had increased, and in four had fallen off.

	Increase.	Per cent.
New South Wales	£74,500	3·4
Commercial	63,000	7·4
Union	56,000	8·8
	Decrease.	
Australasia	£20,000	2·5
Joint Stock	30,700	6·4
London Chartered	15,900	15·8
English Chartered	22,100	12·3

* And Victoria Branch.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

By order of the House of Commons, on the 30th of January, an account of the amount of all Bank Annuities, and Long Annuities transferred, and money paid to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, has been printed and presented to the House, pursuant to Act of Parliament. In this return it is stated that the gross amount of all sums received by the Commissioners on account of Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies, in Great Britain and Ireland, from their commencement on 6th August, 1817, to the 20th November, 1854, inclusive, was £70,829,757 0s. 11d.; and of all sums paid, including interest, to £34,720,905 2s. 6d. The total amount of stock standing in the names of the commissioners being £33,008,218 14s. 9d.; the amount of Exchequer bills to £58,000; and that of exchequer Bonds, to £1,600,000. The sums paid for the purchase of such stocks, funds, and exchequer bills, amounted to £33,018,906 1s. 5d.; the interest on dividends received thereon by the commissioners, amounted to £24,970,260 18s. 4d.; and of interest paid and credited to savings banks and friendly societies, by said commissioners, including interest up to, and due upon, 20th November, 1854, to £26,901,356 2s. On that day a balance of £174,683 15s. 6d., remaining uninvested. The charges for management, expenses incurred, clerks' salaries, and other incidental expenses during the preceding year, so far as the same can be estimated, amounted to £4701. The total amount of stock transferred and paid to the commissioners within the year ending 5th January, 1855, was £193,158 7s. 8d.; the money paid, inclusive of commission, £351,661 9s. 2d.; of immediate annuities granted, £47,648 13s. 6d.; and of deferred annuities, £1027 16s. 6d. The gross amount of all moneys received and paid by the commissioners on account of the fund for the Military Savings' Banks, from September 9th, 1845, to January 5th, 1855, inclusive, was £208,123 16s. 8d.; the total amount of stock bought and transferred, to £232,616 14s. 4d.; and sums paid to £208,123 16s. 8d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from various quarters, letters referring to the "Immaculate Conception," &c.; some in very bad spirit—full of insolence and gasconade. We are quite willing to admit so much as may be necessary to give the views of the parties interested on both sides; we cannot allow, however, any matter to appear calculated to create a sense of injustice in the mind of an intelligent reader, whether pro or con. A question which has attracted universal attention claims admission to an impartial journal; when this claim is fairly satisfied, we must close the controversy in the Roman way.

CHARGES OF THEFT.—A female named Bridget Ryan was given into custody yesterday by a man named William Mitchell, who charged her with stealing a pocket-book, containing £3, from him.—On Monday night, or early on Tuesday morning, some thieves entered the back premises of Mr. Macartney, on the old South Head Road, and stole a quantity of clothes, which were left out on the clothes-lines, together with a axe, worth between £2 and £4.

FIRE.—About 5 p.m. on Tuesday evening Mr. Brady's drapery establishment, in Pitt-street, was in some danger through a fire breaking out in the chimney. Some of the police and other people extinguished the fire. An engine was sent, but it was not required.

premises were also searched, but no clue to the missing property obtained. Committed to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed; one £40, two £20 bonds.

Edward Shrewsbury, master of the Royal Lily, was fined 10s., and ordered to pay 4s. 6d. costs of Court, it being the third offence, for neglecting to keep a watch aboard his ship.

G. L. Rorke, master of the Beatrice, J. W. Ray, of the Rose [illegible], and W. Beeling, of the Bermondsey, were each fined 10s., and 4s. 6d. costs, for neglecting to keep a watch aboard their respective ships between the hours of sunset and sunrise. First offence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The first of a course of six lectures, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered by the Rev. J. Fullerton, L.L.D., on the evils of intemperance. The chair was taken by Mr. W. S. Moutry. The following is the substance of the rev. gentleman's address, which was enlivened by several interesting anecdotes. He said it was a source of great joy to see the young men of this city associating together as Christians. We could not attach too much importance to the training of our young men, and young women, for on them, under God, depends the future state of our community. The old would soon pass away, and in a few years leave their position and privileges to those that are young; and if the minds of the latter be properly cultivated—if they be trained in the nurture and admonition of the Gospel—they will be instrumental in elevating the moral tone of society, and in promoting the glory of God and the happiness of man in this great and important colony. The designation of the members of the society was an avowal of their principles, and implied their determination to study and obey the Gospel, and it was his desire to direct their attention to one of those monster evils which not only in this colony, but throughout the world, has degraded man, and counteracted the influence and precepts of the Gospel. Intemperance was one of the greatest barriers which now impeded the progress of divine truth. It had destroyed thousands, dragged the preacher from the pulpit, the judge from the bench; and the drunkenness of many who call themselves Christians had brought reproach upon religion, and obscured the height of revelations. Heathens and infidels had often been prejudiced against the doctrines of Christ by the drunkenness and wicked conduct of some of those who made an outward profession of Christianity. The evils of intemperance were often so appalling and heartrending that they could not be contemplated without horror and amazement, were we not inured by custom to such frightful scenes; and that which renders them more awfully terrible is the fact that they are so universal and well-known that their existence is apparent without either proof or argument: they are visible and open to the inspection of every observer. What proof could be required to demonstrate the intemperance and drunkenness of the inhabitants of this colony when one in each thirty of our houses is a spirit-shop, and when one-thirtieth part of our entire population are constantly employed in distributing amongst the rest a liquid poison, which enervates the constitution, destroys the intellect, and degrades man below the beast that perisheth. The drunkard was paralysed in body, weakened in mind, and harassed and tortured by *delirium tremens*, which seemed to be sent by the Almighty as an admonitory foretaste of the endless torments of hell fire. It was satisfactorily proved that in Great Britain alone more than sixty thousand persons died annually from the effects of drunkenness. The coroner of Middlesex certified "that from ten to twelve thousand died annually in London from excessive drinking." The provost of Dundee said, "As chief magistrate of this large manufacturing town, I unhesitatingly affirm that nine-tenths of the poverty and crime are caused directly by the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage." These statements correspond with the testimony of all honest and competent witnesses who had studied the subject. We had often heard of the evils of war, and thought it lamentable that thousands should fall on the field of battle, involving multitudes of families in sorrow and sufferings. But what were the evils of war compared with the evils of intemperance? War was an evil—a great evil—but men might be killed in a righteous war, and the sufferings of their friends might in some degree be alleviated by the conviction that they were slain in the performance of their duty; but there was nothing to compensate for the evils of intemperance. The drunkard's fate is decided, and his doom is fixed. It is written "Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Who could calculate the evils which drunkenness have produced within the limits of the British Empire? What had drunkenness done even in this young and rising colony. Had it not been the cause, amongst all classes, of poverty, disease, and death? It had filled our asylums with men and women who had by the use of intoxicating drinks entailed upon themselves poverty and wretchedness: it had induced husbands to forsake their wives and children, and wives to abandon their husbands and offspring. But who could describe the sufferings which are endured by the family of the drunkard? Intemperance hardened the heart, obscured the intellect, and made man thoroughly selfish and reckless. While we contemplated the evils of drunkenness, we were naturally led to ask, why is the spirit traffic not abolished? Why should a system which has been so destructive to the health, happiness, and life of man, not only be tolerated, but encouraged and sanctioned by law in any Christian community? Were one-half of the evils arising from the spirit trade to be produced by any other traffic, would that traffic be tolerated or permitted to exist, and would we not say that it ought to be suppressed by legislative enactment? The drinking customs of Great Britain had a direct and powerful tendency to counteract the influence, and to impede the progress of the Gospel, inducing parents and heads of families to neglect religion, to desecrate the Sabbath, and to expend their money in a liquid poison instead of educating their families and training them up in the nurture of the Lord. The spirit traffic, in his opinion, was one of the greatest evils which the ingenuity of man has brought upon the world; and he unhesitatingly declared that he considered it a nuisance which ought to be put down by Legislative enactment. Alcohol was a poison, and although poisons were good when used for good purposes, the history of alcohol showed that men could not use it as a daily or ordinary beverage without destroying their own physical and mental powers, and producing disease and misery in the community. All see and admit the evils of intemperance; but there are at present but few who desire to prohibit the traffic. Many say let the traffic continue, and suppress the evils of intemperance by moral suasion. This could not, however, be done. The traffic as regulated by legislative enactments held out too many and attractive incentives to intemperance. Spirit-shops were so numerous that people were attracted in every direction, and had not power to resist the combined influence of custom and example. And in addition to this, moral suasion was not permitted to operate. Neither the drunkard nor the publican will listen to entreaties. Every government which had enacted laws to regulate the spirit traffic had assumed the sale of intoxicating drinks an evil, and that the safety and well-being of society required it should be restrained by law. The right to legislate respecting it is therefore admitted. If the traffic was an evil, it ought to be suppressed by law. But instead of suppressing it, to enable them to raise a revenue for the purposes of Government, laws had been framed to protect and regulate it. The licensing of public houses had greatly increased the evils of intemperance, and most men would be deterred from endeavouring to direct the public indignation against an evil which was sustained by the laws of the land. A good man is always unwilling to oppose the laws of his country, and to denounce that as wrong which they affirm to be right; and for that reason the law should tolerate nothing that is evil. Alcoholic liquors should be sold only for medicinal and chemical purposes. Avowedly our laws had tended greatly to increase the traffic by creating a monopoly in favour of those who held licenses. By this means capitalists had been induced to invest immense sums in it; and it had now become so extensive that all classes in the British Empire had, either directly or indirectly, a pecuniary interest in the trade; and the community had, by self-interest and custom, been blinded to the moral and physical desolation which marked its progress. The revenue which accrues cannot prevent the evils of the system. There was only one remedy for the present evils of intemperance—the prohibition of the spirit traffic. Legislation must, it is admitted, be practically inoperative if not sustained by the approval of the majority. Laws opposed to the wishes of the community will neither be respected nor obeyed; but the influence of the Government was great either for good or evil; and were the evils of intemperance fully exposed—the pernicious tendency of the licensing system known and considered—and were the Government to show their willingness to give up, for the good of the community, the revenue at present derived from this pernicious traffic, men would soon be brought to see the evils of the system, and to approve of such legislative enactments as would tend to abolish it. The Gospel was sufficient to reform men, and to arrest the progress of intemperance; but the present licensing system effectually counteracted the Gospel. By holding a cup of liquid fire to the lips of all, it prevented thousands from hearing and receiving the Gospel. The Gospel is addressed only to rational creatures. Drunkards could not with propriety be viewed as rational creatures. They should evidently be treated as lunatics and children, and they ought not to be permitted to taste anything which would increase or prolong their disease. Every additional cup would increase the drunkard's malady. Nothing but abstinence can save or cure him. But so long as the present licensing system is continued, it will be impossible for him to abstain. Those who professed to follow Christ should give no encouragement to the intemperate. It was dangerous to associate with the intemperate, or to contract those habits which often tend to make men intemperate. Sabbath desecration was commonly associated with intemperance, and has been, and still continues to be, a prolific source of folly and wickedness. How many thousands might be found in the ranks of the drunkard who commenced their career of intemperance by desecrating the Sabbath! The neglect or desecration of the Sabbath often lead men into habits of intemperance; but the sanctification of the Sabbath has a natural tendency to make us temperate in all things. The use of snuff and tobacco had increased the evils of intemperance. The introduction of the use of these was one of the most remarkable events in the history of mankind. It is generally admitted that tobacco and snuff were unknown among civilized nations before the discovery of America. In that country, tobacco was generally used by the Indians, who pretended that a great variety of diseases could be healed by it. Tobacco is a nauseous and poisonous weed, of an acrid taste, and offensive odour, and deleterious in all its properties; yet so great was the influence which it has had on the social condition of all nations, that it had become an article of most extensive commerce, its culture having spread more rapidly than that of the most nutritious and useful plants. But tobacco was a strong stimulant, which, like alcohol, should never be used unless when prescribed by a skilful physician. It was painful to contemplate the number of those who are addicted to the use of this filthy weed, and the large amount of money which was annually expended in Christian countries on snuff and tobacco, which could be productive of no good to those who use them. Were the same sum appropriated to other purposes, what happy effects might we soon witness? The poor might become rich; the destitute could be comforted; and the blessings of a good and liberal education might be extended in almost the same degree to all classes. Drunkards are so often addicted to the use of tobacco, that it was generally found the habitual use of that stimulant had a considerable tendency to make men desire the excitement produced by alcohol. Attending theatres had often been the means of leading young men into habits of intemperance. The theatre and the tavern were generally united. Playing at billiards and games of chance had tended greatly to promote the evils of intemperance. The billiard table was almost uniformly united to the spirit shop, and used as a decoy to lead young persons into the haunts of the intemperate. It was for this reason respectable publicans fitted up billiard rooms as appendages to their spirit shops. The children of this world were wise in their generation, and the billiard room would not be attached to the tavern if the former did not tend to draw men to the latter. But while we surveyed with gratitude what God has done, and looked forward with hope to what he has promised to do, we should endeavour to stop the progress of intemperance, which seemed to be one of the principal agents selected by Satan to keep mankind in a state of alienation from God. He exhorted those present to seek to attain to eminence by making the best use of the faculties and privileges with which they had been endowed. The rule was, "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." And if this rule was faithfully and perseveringly followed, each member of this Association would become in some degree eminent in his own profession, and devoted as a servant and follower of Christ; and "the Sydney Young Men's Christian Association" would be hailed with applause and respect by all classes to whom they shall be known, while they would enjoy the satisfaction of being an honoured instrument, through divine grace, in promoting the good of man, by elevating the moral and religious principles of this community.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Auxiliary to the Colonial Church and School Society was held in the Town Hall, King-street, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Le Mare presiding. On the platform were the Bishop of Sydney, the Bishop of Mauritius; the Revs. Canon Stowell, E. Birch, J. Bardsley, G. Groom, Edward Walker, R. E. Brooke, J. Currie, E. R. Chalmers, J. Doyle, A. W. Archer, and Messrs. Edward Hardcastle, Carill Worsley, J. Walker, &c.

After prayer had been offered up, the chairman said that this society was composed of two societies, the Newfoundland School Society and the Colonial Church Society. The Newfoundland School Society was originated about 30 years ago, and its object was to show what a truly scriptural education would accomplish, and the island of Newfoundland was selected as being the oldest of our colonies. The Colonial Church Society was established about 18 years ago, but it was found that these two societies were doing substantially the same work, and therefore it was considered desirable by the friends of both that they should be united. That union took place on the 1st January, 1851. The measure was a very popular one, for it saved the expense of one staff of officers. He had the pleasure of saying that the subscriptions, which were only about £7000 in 1851, amounted last year to £12,100. The society as it now existed, appeared to be most unobjectionable, and in every way deserving of support. It was a truly evangelical church society, and he very much rejoiced to see two colonial bishops patronizing and advocating its claims.

The Rev. S. R. Chalmers, association secretary, stated that the increase in the funds of the parent society, during the past year, amounted to £2959 14s. 2d. raising the aggregate income to £12,122 7s. 2d. This sum was, however, far less than was required for the millions of our colonists who were unprovided with spiritual instruction. The society employed 169 agents, and had 133 schools. The Manchester and Salford auxiliary to the society was rather behind hand, compared with what might be expected. The total amount contributed by the auxiliary during the past year was £132 6s. 4d. which, though exhibiting an increase of £44 7s. 8d. over last year, was a very small sum from such a large population. A friend of the society had offered a donation of £5, hoping that nineteen others might be induced to follow his example. (Applause)

Mr. Edward Hardcastle moved the first resolution: "That this meeting fully recognises the duty incumbent on the members of the Church of England to employ all suitable means for alleviating the spiritual wants of the British subjects resident in our colonies and in foreign parts, and hails with thankfulness to the great head of the church the institution and operations of the Colonial Church and School Society." The Bishop of Sydney supported the motion. He said the colonies were largely indebted to this society for its efforts for their evangelisation. In that part of Australia to which he was about to proceed, the society had hitherto rendered no assistance. He was thankful to say that his application for help had been responded to by the contribution of £300 for the support of Scripture readers in Sydney. The ecclesiastical and spiritual condition of New South Wales was at the present time very peculiar. The Church of England in that colony had for the last two and a half years been without its ecclesiastical head, yet in that time the colony had almost doubled its population. In that time the population of Sydney had increased from 35,000 to 60,000; but in that time no new churches had been built; and the only means of supplying ministers for the towns was by withdrawing them from the pastoral districts. There was a very large number of the people who were as degraded as any in our large towns and cities, and yet were totally without spiritual instructors. He deplored the degraded state of the aboriginal population; and said that, from what he had heard, the natives were often poisoned by the colonists. It was no uncommon thing for them to be poisoned with strichnine, which was put into food and placed in their way. He had been told of an instance where twenty or thirty aborigines were poisoned at once. The law, of course, was against this, and four persons had been hanged at Sydney for this diabolical crime. He knew of nothing that would remedy this, and other colonial evils, but the Gospel.

The Rev. Canon Stowell moved that the statement read by the secretary be printed, and the appointment of the officers for the ensuing year. He regretted to hear of the atrocities committed against the natives of Australia by the colonists; and remarked that for this and other ill-doings of Christians, it was no wonder that our army in the Crimea had met with reverses. He rejoiced that good evangelical bishops were being sent to our colonies, and made an appeal on behalf of the society.

The Bishop of Mauritius seconded the motion. His lordship traced the history of our colonies, and said their possession made it incumbent upon us to spread the gospel amongst them. He described the spiritual destitution of the inhabitants of the Mauritius, and the missionary efforts made in their behalf. There were in the island of Mauritius 60,000 Creoles, descendants of the slave population, who were in a very abject and ignorant state. When freed from slave labour they would not return to work on the estates, but depended on casual work, and were consequently very badly off. They were nominally Roman Catholic, but though they could make the sign of the cross, they did not know the name of Jesus. Five years ago the island contained only one church; two churches had since been erected, and three others were being subscribed for. There was yet a wide field there for missionary effort, and he was happy to say that this society had furnished very judicious help. What was needed was the earnest combination of Christians at home.

The Rev. E. R. Chalmers supported the motion, and said that in 1804 there were 100,000 aborigines in Van Diemen's Land; there was now not a single native man, woman, or child left; they had all been driven away and destroyed in a variety of ways by the colonists. He made an appeal on behalf of the society, pleading that Christians of the present day, although many claims were made upon their liberality, were only taxed in proportion to their privileges.

The motion having been agreed to, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, brig River Chief, brig Perseverance, schooner Waterwitch, Two stone-built Houses in Riley-street, remainder of Lease of Premises, Drugs, Bottles, &c., at Wollongong, A Allotment of Land at Muswellbrook, Two Cottages and Shop at the Glebe.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—On the premises of Mr. J. T. Jones, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Chiffoniers, Loo Tables, Hair-seated Chairs, Couches, Chimney Glasses, Shop Fittings, [illegible] Machine, Sherry, Whisky, Rum, Brandy, &c.; at their Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery; at 11 o'clock, Drugs, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dinner Sets, Plates and Dishes, Cotton Breakfast and Tea Services, Ornaments, Jugs, Basins, Teapots, Sugars, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, &c.

MR. W. G. BUNGIE.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Congou, Bacon, Butter, Pickles, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their New Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, &c.

MESSRS. RISHWORTH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gold Assaying Apparatus, Books, Drawings, Engravings, Sextant, [illegible], Drawing Curves, Squares, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Assorted Drapery, Slops, Millinery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Birds, shells, &c.

MR. GEORGE SMITH.—At the Australian Horse Bazaar, Horses, Harness, Baker's Cart, Drays, Gigs, Phaetons, Dog-carts, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, Saddles, &c.

MR. H. PHILLIPS.—On the premises, 15, Barker's-lane, Sussex-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. I. ALAND.—At Mr. Preston's, North Shore, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Bottled Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Revolvers, Pistols, Watches, &c.

MESSRS. MORT and CO.—At the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides; at 12 o'clock, Coarse Salt.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—It is to be regretted that the police neglect to take vigorous steps against the owners of those numerous dogs which prowl about the streets of the city, and will scarcely ever permit a horseman or a vehicle to pass without rushing at them, and of causing serious accidents.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.—It is high time the attention of the authorities was called to a most disgraceful practice, which is now of very common occurrence. This evil might, at very little or no expense, be put down, and ought to be a subject of but slight consideration, more especially when it has been a source of complaint for some time past by the most respectable portion of the community, principally residents in and about Woolloomooloo, South Head Road, and its vicinity. The subject we refer to is the gross misconduct, in fact, nothing short of blackguardism, that is enacted every Sunday night, in one of the most favourite resorts in Sydney, the Hyde Park walks. The offenders are a number of youths, who annoy and insult every passing respectable male or female. To endeavour to pass through the turning or cut at each end of the walk is almost impossible, for it is in possession of these loungers, who are perched upon the top like so many fowls, smoking and spitting in the most filthy manner as ladies and gentlemen are returning from their respective places of worship. To add to the grossness of the evil, the filthy language and oaths that are uttered, even from the mouths of mere children, are altogether shameful. However, we hope that the attention of the authorities in this respect will not be passed over, but that two or three policemen may be specially appointed to maintain that proper order on these walks which has been so long deficient.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I wrote you by the Lightning on the subject of certain alterations in your selecting rules, and proposing with the view of expediting the departure of emigrants from the United Kingdom, by the establishment of selecting agents and the system of *passage certificates*, in addition to, and independent of, the operations of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners; I also endeavoured to explain how it was that so many thousands of emigrants annually went to the United States, whilst not a tithe part of their number availed themselves of the superior advantages held out by our magnificent colony.

The experience of each succeeding day convinces me that some such alteration in your rules of selection is necessary, for many truly serviceable labourers and others are now left out, who would be of the greatest use, and are precisely the kind of people you want; and the "*passage certificate*" plan is more approved of here, especially by the shipping interest, the more I make it known.

Under the present Land and Immigration Deposit regulations, depositors are allowed to nominate only agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and female domestic and farm servants, under 40 years, or of the indefinite class styled country mechanics, and of these the majority must be married. Now, Sir, is this measure really intended to benefit the general purchaser of Crown lands, or the lordly few who only want shepherds, farm servants, and country mechanics? Why, if he pay money for the purchase of land, should not Mr. Jones, the tailor, or Mr. Smith, the butcher, Mr. Wilkie, the baker, or any master shoemaker, ironmonger, engineer, linen draper, or even printer, be equally entitled to bring out mechanics, who may be required by him or them in his or their respective trades, equally with Mr. Jones, the farmer, or Mr. Smith, the grazier? Are the English public to imagine that butchers, bakers, tailors, engineers, &c., are not wanted in the colony? This simply must be one of the measures that must have escaped the local legislature, for by the formation of a more liberal set of regulations, encouragement would be given for such deposits to a very considerable extent; land sales would be heavier, and colonists would be enabled then to bring out precisely that kind of labour of which they may individually stand in need. If the deposit regulations be intended as a boon, why should they not be equally extended to all?

With the view of remedying this, I would suggest that depositors of money in the Colonial Treasury, for the purchase of land in the colony, should be permitted to nominate, and introduce to the extent of 80 per cent. of their deposit money, any kind of labour of which they stood in need, always provided that such nominees be of good character, sound, bodily and mentally, and under the age of 55 years; the necessary passage certificates being handed to the depositors on making their deposits. The nominees should be required to make the same deposits in England, of £3 for mechanics, and £1 labourers and single women, as explained in my last; but the depositors should not be called upon (nor the nominees either) to pay, as is at present required by the Commissioners, any further balances of their passages in the colony to the Colonial Government.

To show the absurdity of present regulations, and the mode in which they are carried out, I will just mention that a gentleman of my acquaintance, now in England, before he left Sydney, paid nearly £2000 into the Treasury for this nomination privilege, under the belief that he should be entitled to send out whatever country labour he required. He submitted several milkmen; one was refused by the Commissioners, because, although having been brought up as a farm labourer, which was certified by his last employer, he, through being unable to get *farmer's* work in the winter, had been obliged to hire himself as labourer to a wine merchant in a country store; another because he had been a carter for the *last* ten years.

I could go on multiplying cases of this description, were it requisite, or time would permit, to show the absolute necessity, if you are sincere in your demands for labour (of which hundreds of the labouring classes begin to doubt), of making an immediate alteration in all your rules for the selection of emigrants; but if there be any proof yet wanting, summon to a conference or an examination any of the newly-arrived emigrants, and they will doubtless be able to explain the delay, loss of time, trouble and expense, they were compelled to incur in making their applications for a passage to the land of their adoption. I am waiting with much anxiety to hear the suggestions of Dr. Douglass' committee, and cannot but think that it would be a desirable plan for the next chairman of your Immigration Committee to take a trip home, and rusticate as I have done for the last [illegible] months amongst the British labouring classes; he would then soon find out that the reason why preference was given to America arose neither from the length of the passage thereto, nor the system of payment required by New South Wales.

A reverend friend of mine, who has rendered me much assistance in emigration matters, and has recently wintered in Malta, informs me that there are hundreds of Maltese who would make excellent shepherds anxious to form engagements to emigrate to the colonies. I am ready to proceed thither, or anywhere else, if, by so doing, I could be of any assistance to the colony, or my friends in it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.
102, Leadenhall-street, London,
3rd February, 1855.

"THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN."

No. IV.

(To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

SIR,—The history alluded to at the close of my last letter is related by Wadding in a tract entitled "Legatio Philippi 3 et Ph. 4, and Paul 5 et Greg. 15, Lovan 1624." He states that the people of Spain were about eight years before excited to the devotion of the Virgin by her alleged appearance to Francis à San Jago, a Franciscan monk, to whom she gave a ring in sign of the truth. In consequence of this he excited the people to set up trophies of the Virgin's victories over original sin, at the corners of streets, in highways, &c., with the inscription "Mary was conceived without original sin." The King, to allay the discussions which arose about it, petitioned the Pope by ambassadors, who obtained a decree of the Inquisition, confirmed by His Holiness on 31st August, 1617. In this decree the Pope left the matter just where he found it, deciding nothing. A second embassy was afterwards despatched. The result was the Pope's declaration, that "he had done all he could in the matter, which required more mature consideration than he could afford," and that "*God had not yet inspired*, nor his conscience as yet dictated anything to him."

On further application, the Pope made answer, that "Popes could not always satisfy the desires of kings and princes, especially in those things which are determined *not by a human*, but by a Divine sentence, such as require not man's judgment, but the inspiration of the Holy Ghost and an inward impulse. The ambassadors further represented on this, that it required the Pope's interference, because whilst some priests offered the body of Christ in honour of the Immaculate Conception, there were others who derided and insulted, saying it was a mere figment, &c. The reply of the Pope was, that he was well affected towards the dogma, but the dissentients insisted that theirs was the *unanimous doctrine of all the Fathers*, and in particular produced the testimony of St. Augustine, Lombard, and Bonaventura. The ambassador said, that even these Fathers might have erred, and (turning to the Pope) that "*in thee alone, and the bishops in thy chair, no error has place*; in thee truth is established, and in thy seat has set up her perpetual and venerated throne: *from that throne no lie can ever arise.*"

The Pope reminded, moreover, of Bandel's work, which the ambassador said contained things denounced in the Bull of Sextus IV., made answer, that the Constitution of Sextus IV. was sufficient. Further, he said, that though the Church, by the Feast of the Blessed Conception, intended her preservation from original sin, yet it was better, in the then turbulent and calamitous state of the empire, to study for peace at home *rather than innovate*. The Pope, moreover, said that the Maculists urged, that if a decision was to be come to, their side would have it, because of the authority of Scripture, the Doctors, and St. Thomas. The ambassador put in a ninth application, urging that "the controversy ought to be ended by a definitive sentence, and that sentence for the Immaculate Conception." To which the Pope replied, "that he knew what he could *do*; the doubt was not of his power, but of the convenience and necessity for defining it, and that that was by no means a fit season for the examination and determination of the question."

A new ambassador, "the Duque d'Albuquerque," was then sent, who could get no better answer from his Holiness the new Pope, Gregory XIII, than from Pius IV., though he plied both in all manner of ways.

On the 4th of July, 1622, a brief was despatched to the King of Spain, containing, among other things, these statements: "That the reason why the Pope did not determine anything was the weightiness of the business and *the example of former Popes*. Wherefore, seeing that eternal wisdom *has not yet discovered to the Church the reasons of so great a mystery*, the faithful people ought to rest satisfied in the authority of God and the Roman Popes, &c." Now, on May 24, 1662, there came forth a decree repeating those of Sextus IV. and Paul V., and determining that till the apostolic chair had declared the matter, no one should assert that the Virgin was conceived in original sin; and yet, on July 22, 1662, the Dominicans obtained permission to argue the matter without incurring penalties.

Thus rested this matter so far as the Pope was concerned. But the Council of *Basle* spoke out their mind in their 36th session, determining it to be unlawful to hold any other doctrine than the dogma in question. Unfortunately, however, in the 34th session this Council deposed the then Pope, Eugenius IV., and, therefore, when they proclaimed the Immaculate Conception, they were in schism and therefore, their decree was void, because it needed the Pope's confirmation.

In 1854 all this had been finally settled, so far as a Council not Œcumenical can settle it; and it is to be hoped, there will be an end of contests on the subject between opposite parties in the Church of Rome. Protestants with such as the Paris Dissentients, will still hold their own opinions nevertheless; will be more determined than ever in their opposition to a doctrine that has no foundation in the Bible; and no other support, as we have seen, than the will of the Pope.

Protestants may be called upon to witness many things which will grieve them sorely to behold in a Christian land; and we must be prepared for all kinds of extravagancies such, as in times past, grieved our pious ancestors.

Want of space forbids further comment, and, therefore, in conclusion, I will add a few remarks on some results of the reception of the new dogma by those who held it in times before the present, and when it was not officially declared.

In quoting things as they are represented to have occurred, I do not forget that the Congregation of Indulgences and Relics, during the time of Pope Innocent XI., on 7th March, 1678, dealt very cavalierly with many prayers and masses and indulgences that had been sanctioned by previous Popes, and that, therefore, it may be pleaded, some things objectionable to Protestants were done without Papal sanction. But I have no desire to lay the extravagancies of Romish enthusiasts at the official door of the Pope. It is the practice of such things, arising from the reception of certain doctrines allowed, that needs remark; and they shew the tendency of such doctrines when received to pervert the spirituality of worship into superstition.

On the other hand, it must be allowed that frequently one Pope has judged wisely in suppressing what a former Pope has ordained; but this very propriety subjects the Papal authority to doubt and disrespect. Thus, we find, Innocent XI. prohibiting the retention or printing of an office of "the Immaculate Conception," approved by the sovereign Pontiff Paul V. "Sub pœnis in Indice librorum prohibitorum contentis."

Yet what shall we say when we find this notion of the Immaculate Conception employed as a charm against foxes? The following is an old form of conjuration against them in use in France some years ago, if not now:—"Au nom du Pere † et du Fils, and du S esprit † Renards ou Renardes, &c." "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost: Dog foxes or bitch foxes, I conjure and charm you, and I conjure you, in the name of the very holy, and over holy, as our Lady was "enceinte," that you neither take nor drive away any of my poultry, whether cocks, hens, or chickens; not to eat their nests, nor suck their blood, nor to break their eggs, nor to do them any harm, &c." To be said thrice a week.

Again, "to cure fevers, by giving to the sick a piece of paper, inscribed 'P. N. Immaculatam Conceptionem B. Virginis Mariæ, &c.' It must be cut in small pieces and put in the broth to be swallowed by the sick. There are religious in Provence who use this remedy; and when people grumble about it, it is replied, God has said, *Comede volumen istud* (Son of man, eat this roll). Ezek, iii. 1.

Again, "to heal many diseases, "it suffices to carry about the *Passport of the Immaculate Conception*, which is a prayer, ending with these words, "Tota pulchra est Maria, et Macula non est in te."

There is no necessity to multiply these examples, which are taken from a Treatise on Superstition, by the Rev. Dr. Thiers, approved by the Faculty of Paris, 30 January, 1679, under the signature of M. Mazure, Abbot of St. John, of Chartres; and again by Dubois le Fevre, on 20th December, 1678, who adds to his certificate a very high testimonial to the value of the work, and its strict conformity to the doctrine of Church. Now, this author, so recommended, distinctly avows such sentiments as these. In 1677, Father Imperialis, Superior of the Jesuits of Naples, discovered a new phenomenon in the heaven of devotion, or, if you will, in the land of the finest and most mystic Scholasticism. He obtained a Brief from the Pope for the erection of a new Fraternity in honour of Saint Anne, giving it the title of "Blessed Anne the Virgin, and Mother of the Mother of God," *pretending* that Saint Anne was a virgin, because the Mother of God her daughter had been conceived without original sin, &c. (tom. 11, p. 265.)

And he then makes the following relations.

"Another Jesuit of Naples printed, at the same time, a book to justify this pretended virginity of Saint Anne, and another Jesuit, who was prefect of the congregation of Neapolitans, preached in order to exhort the faithful to communicate on the day of the Festival of St. Anne, *because* (said he) *they received in the Eucharist the proper flesh of that Saint*, which would prove by reasoning farther than the eye can reach, that one could equally find in that divine mystery, the proper flesh of Adam. But, unhappily, for these three Jesuits, the splendour of their new phenomenon dazzled and startled so completely the Inquisition of Naples, that it speedily made Father Imperialis to disappear, censuring the book as well as the sermon, and punishing the printer."

A gentleman of my acquaintance once heard a preacher declare, that "In order to communicate in devotion for the holy Virgin, one must not look upon it to be the body of Jesus Christ which is received in the Holy Sacrament, but by a rare and exquisite taste of spirituality (*par un ragoût*), must consider that we there received a flesh formed of the purest blood of the holy Virgin." (*On devoit considerer que l'on y recevoit une chaire formée du plus pur sang de la sainte Vierge.*) (ii. p. 260).

Our author very properly remarks on this statement, that no one can be led to eternal salvation by the voice of falsehood; and that the "intention" mentioned was the fruit of superstition and pernicious worship.

So general was such like superstition in the time of Raynaud, that he says there was scarcely a respectable woman in the town of Bourges that did not repeat every day during a whole year the office called "La Couronne de St. Anne," being persuaded that at the end of the year she would obtain one of three things which she asked of God.

And Dr. Thiers, the Curé of Vibraie, gives the following specimen of the salutation to the members of the Virgin Mary's body, recommended to the faithful in a publication entitled "Devote salutation des membres sacrés du corps de la glorieuse Vierge Mere de Dieu. Par. R. P. J. H. Capucin. Paris 1678. chez M. Hauteville." "To the Hair of the Virgin. I salute you, charming locks of Mary, rays of the mystic sun, lilies of the centre and circumference of all created perfection, veins of gold of the mine of love, bonds of the prison of God, roots of the tree of life, streams of the fountain of Paradise, string of the bow of love, hunting bands of Jesus and of the chase of souls. TO THE EARS.—I salute you, intelligent ears of Mary; presidial judges of the Princess of the poor, tribunals of their requests, audience of the wretched, universities of Divine wisdom, receivers general of orphans, pierced by the little rings of our chains, empearled with our necessities. TO THE WOMB.—I salute you, miraculous womb of the Virgin; worship of the prodigies of God, ark of his covenant with man, nuptial bed of the two bodily natures which has united two incompatible metals, heap of wheat surrounded by lilies, sphere which has borne the sun, morning which has produced the day."

The other salutations are not, he says, less impertinent, and in consequence, M. de Valois was led to use these words of indignation. "What would not Innocent XI have done had he heard tell of the impertinent devotion of the monk of whom M.........., spoke to the other day. Would he not have rigorously condemned the superiors who suffered one of their visionaries to print Prayers, addressed to all parts of the body of the holy Virgin, separately. Religion, modesty, and good sense, are they not hurt by such like extravagance?"

To conclude. Is there not enough advanced in the preceding quotations to justify our doubts as to the honor which accrues to Pius IX, "signalising himself in the service of the Queen of Heaven" by the declaration of the new dogma; and also to reply to the uncalled-for attack on Protestants, who are branded as having no true faith; as being impious, presumptuous, and struck-blind? Who, we may ask, after reading such statements as the Church of Rome furnishes against herself can doubt where the heresy really rests, and that it is *not Protestantism* which "reduces the status" of the Holy Mother of our Lord "*to the lowest possible standard*."

If "the Protestant feels outraged at the idea of a belief in the Immaculate Conception," is there not a cause?

I am, sir, yours &c.,
May 7th, 1855. EX DIS-SENTIENTIBUS.

We are requested to direct particular attention to Cohen and Harbottle's extensive sale of earthenware and glassware, comprising superior dinner services, tea and coffee services, vases, jugs, &c., &c., &c., at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock precisely. The sale will take place at the new stores in the rear.—ADV.

THE GOAT OF THE 23RD ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.—Among the list of casualties we may mention that the celebrated snow-white goat presented by Her Majesty to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers is dead. After weathering the campaign in Bulgaria, and marching proudly at the head of his regiment from Kalamita Bay to Sebastopol, he has at last fallen without wearing the Alma medal he had earned on the way. His stately demeanour, and reverend beard, made him a prominent feature in the appearance of the regiment, as it moved along, and the gap left by his absence will force a recollection of the fine animal upon the memory of every one familiar with the gallant 23rd. He had been hutted, and every care had been taken to protect him against the exposure and inclement weather, but all this attention was unavailing, he died.

A HINT FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.—The examinations for thirty Assistant Surgeoncies in the service of the East India Company are now proceeding. These fine appointments begin with £600 a year, and in time rise to £1000. There is also a retiring pension. Yet, strange to say, for these thirty vacancies there are only thirty-four candidates. It seems incredible that the medical profession should have shown itself so little eager to take advantage of so splendid an opening. Among the candidates is Mr. Chuckerbutty, a native gentleman, and some years ago a distinguished student at the London University.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

A GOVERNMENT land sale took place at the Colonial Treasury this day, at which the following rates were realized. Lot No. 1, 5½ perches, in Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Circular Wharf, £50 per foot, Francis Mitchell; Lot No. 2, 2 roods 37½ perches land, in Narellan, £6 15s., to J. Greenfield. Lot No. 3, 2 roods 37½ perches, Narellan, £5 17s. 6d., J. Greenfield. Lot No. 4, 2 roods 37½ perches, at Narellan, £7 5s., to J. Greenfield. Lot No. 5, 2 roods 37½ perches, at Narellan, £8 5s. Lot 6, 2 roods 37½ perches, at Narellan, £9, to J. Greenfield. No. 7, 2 roods 37½ perches, £6, William Wilson. No. 8, 2 roods 37½ perches, at Narellan, £6 15s., W. Wilson. Lot No. 9, similar to last, £6 10s. No. 10a, same as last, £6 10s. Lot 11, same as last, £6. Lot 12, same, £6. Lot 14, same as last, £6. Lot 15, same as last, £6 10s. Lot 16, same as last, £6 10s. Lots 21 and 22, same as last, £6. Lot 27, 3 roods and 36½ perches, at Narellan, £8 5s. Lot 28, same as last, £7 17s. Lot 29, same as last, £7 17s. Lots Nos. 31 and 32, same as last, £7 17s. Lot 33, 20 acres in parish of Manley Cove, £3 10s. per acre, to John Whaley. No. 34, 114 acres, parish of Bankstown, County of Cumberland, 30s. per acre, to Henry Wheeler. Lot 35, 42 acres and 30 perches, as last, 37s. per acre, to William Ward. Total amount realised, £1589 11s. 6d. The attendance was thin, and the bidding slow and cautious.

By the Gipsy, which arrived yesterday from Shanghae, 6988 packages of teas are added to our stock, which has been lately decreasing rapidly. From the latest Shanghae circular of Messrs. G. C. Schwabe and Co., we take the following interesting particulars both in respect to the abandonment of the city of Shanghae by the rebels, and the general state of trade.

> Our last circular was dated 5th April; the mail of 8th December arrived here on 5th April. We have now much pleasure in informing you that the rebels abandoned the city of Shanghae at night on the 17th; which we presume was done with the knowledge of a portion of the Imperial troops, as the rebels got out of the city, and some distance into the country, before the fact was generally known amongst the Imperialists; as soon as the head mandarins heard the news soldiers were sent in pursuit, and it is reported that a good many rebels were killed and captured. Here in the Imperial camps about 1000 men have been beheaded, said to have all been rebels. The local mandarins are already living in the city, and the former inhabitants are moving again into their old dwellings. The soldiers are now in the course of departing, and small parties are leaving daily for Soo-chow, en-route for Chin-keang Foo, to fight against the Nanking rebels; all the available boats are thus taken up for the troops, and the dealers cannot get any merchandise either up to or down from Soo-chow, which has put for the present a stop to import business, but we expect this difficulty to be done away with in another fortnight, when an improvement in prices may be looked for. The English and American Consuls have now returned to the merchants all the securities which they had enforced from them for duties up to 9th February, 1854; they not only keep back all securities from after 9th February to 29th July, 1854, but the American Consul even refuses to return to his countrymen any portion of the ⅓ of the duties, which he has compelled them to pay to him, in conformity with the American minister's instructions; we believe he has not yet received sufficient authority for making these returns.
>
> TEA.—Settlements since the 5th February are 30 chops congou; prices for common kinds have advanced fully one tael, while the better grades remain the same. We quote low common congou, 8¼ to 9 taels; sound common, 9½ to 10½ taels; flavoury and Kaisow kinds, 13¼ to 16 taels; better grades, 17¼ to 20 taels. Total settlements now reach 570 chops; leaving an unsold stock of 280 chops.
>
> GREEN.—Settlements since our last, 25,000 packages; prices of Moyune kinds are firm, with a tendency upwards. Total settlements, 475,000 packages; leaving 50,000 on the market, and about 60,000 packages on their way down and close at hand. We quote—

	Common to Twankay.		Hyson kinds.
Gunpowder	17 to 22	......	24 to 48
Imperial	15 to 19	......	21½ to 27
Young Hyson...	13½ to 27	......	18½ to 30
Hyson	15 to 18	......	20 to 26
Twankay	11¼ to 13	......	14 to 16
Skin	9 to 10	......	11 to 14

> Export to date is—

	1854-1855.	1853-1854.	1852-1853.
To Great Britain	54,390,267	32,900,000	31,114,019
America ...	38,671,274	19,811,944	22,173,069

> SILK.—The settlements during the month have been 2500 bales, making a total since 1st July of 29,500 bales, against 33,000 the same time last year. Export to Great Britain, 28,612 bales, against 41,000 same date last season. We have now only 300 bales in the market unsold, but further supplies are daily expected. Prices are the same as quoted in our last circular, except for throwns, which are 10 dollars cheaper, say—

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Tsatlee	None.	280 to 300 dols.	230 to 275 dols.
Taysaam	None.	210 to 230	180 to 200
Thrown	330 to 380 dols.		

> FREIGHTS.—For England, £4 for tea, and £6 10s. for silk; neutral flags get however an advance of 10 to 20. For America, 18 dollars per 40 cubic feet. We look forward to lower rates yet.
>
> BULLION.—Gold, 147 dollars per bar (11 dollars 78 per oz. standard); bar silver of 11 oz. 10 dwt., 114 dollars per 100 taels, or 131 oz. 5 dwt. troy; Sycee, 114 dollars 80 cents; Mexican and small head Ferdinand dollars, 75 cents.
>
> EXCHANGE.—First-class credits, six months sight, have been sold this month from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. Present rate is 6s. 4½d. Bills on London, 27 per cent. discount; Calcutta, Rs. 205; Bombay, Rs. 204 per 100 dollars.

From the last circular of the Manila branch of the same firm we take the following:—

> Supplies of our principal exports have arrived pretty freely since the date of our last report, and a good business has been done in hemp, which article, contrary to general expectations, maintains our last quotation. A decline will be noticed in our sugar market, caused not so much by the low limits or absence of orders, as the great scarcity of tonnage and consequent uncertainty regarding rates of freight.
>
> SUGAR.—Some small contracts have been made for current sizes at 3 dollars 12½ cents, but very little has been done in consequence of the absence of tonnage. Clayers are now very anxious to sell, and we consider 3 dollars may fairly be quoted as to-day's rate. In uncleyed sugars a good business has been done, but prices have given way, and a large lot of zebo has been sold within the last day or two at 2 dollars per picul. Taal sugar we quote dol. 2.06¼ and ordinary Pampanga dol. 2.62½ to dol. 2.75 per picul.
>
> COFFEE.—About 800 piculs of the new crop arrived in market, and sold at dol. 10.50½ per picul.
>
> CIGARS continue obtainable at dol. 8 for No. 3, and dol. 6.75 for No. 2.
>
> LEAF TOBACCO.—It is reported that Government will shortly put up by auction about 4500 qqls. of Cagayan and 9400 qqls. of Visayas.
>
> HEMP.—Supplies have arrived freely, and large purchases have been made at dol. 7.87½ to dol. 8 per picul, which we consider present rates. It is expected this article will decline after the departure of present mail to dol. 7.75 to dol. 7.50. Steamship cordage without alteration, and we continue to quote dol. 13 to dol. 13.25 for an assortment of one and a half-inch and upwards.
>
> INDIGO.—Large stocks, and very little doing. About 80 qqls. of good current ylozos have been sold at dol. 15.
>
> DRY SALTED BUFFALO HIDES, without alteration, worth dol. 4.50 to dol. 4.62½ per picul.

The following review of the tea trade of the United Kingdom, for the year 1854, is from the annual report of Messrs. W. James and H. Thompson:—

> The review of the tea market during the last twelve months contrasts most unfavourably with that of the previous year; for, in lieu of advancing prices, we have to record the reaction following the speculation in the autumn of 1853, which was chiefly based upon an opinion that the troubles in the tea districts in China would interfere with the manufacture of the leaf and affect the supplies generally. This opinion has, however, proved erroneous so far as regards the supplies, for, while the trade at Canton has been partly closed, that at Foo Chow Foo has been opened and carried on to a large extent, and from Shanghae, notwithstanding occasional interruption, a full quantity has been shipped; the deficiency in the means of payment, expected to arise in consequence of the almost entire suspension of the sale of manufactured goods, being fully made up by large shipments of bullion from this side. Importers have, however, had to contend with high freights and extreme rates of exchange, which have of course materially enhanced the cost of all this year's teas; and, looking to the future, we regret that there is little prospect at present of any settlement to the difficulties by which our commerce with China has been embarrassed for so long a period.
>
> Despite these circumstances, however, there is some cause for congratulation; for the home consumption has moderately increased, notwithstanding a combination of adverse influences—such as war, high rates of money, dear food, and the lamentable "strikes" in the manufacturing districts. The export has also largely increased, particularly of late; and the result is a total delivery of nearly seven millions in excess of 1853.
>
> On the 22nd of December the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that the further reduction of the tea duties would be suspended until peace should be restored. The announcement had, however, no effect upon the market, as the step had been expected by many, it being clear that, with the increasing expenses of the war, the Government could not afford to lose revenue, and the previous reductions had also rather failed to increase the consumption so as to meet the deficiency created by them; indeed, this measure, viewed as a question of finance, has altogether failed, for the alterations already made have had no perceptible effect upon the consumption. We still hold to the opinion that, had a bolder policy been originally adopted, the result would have proved very different, and, perhaps, satisfactory to all.

	lbs.		lbs. in 1853.
"The imports into the United Kingdom have been	78,700,000	against	69,700,000
"The deliveries for home consumption	61,300,000	"	58,800,000
"The deliveries for exportation	9,000,000	"	4,900,000
"The stock remaining on the 30th of December was	65,200,000	"	56,700,000

> The aggregate deliveries, it will be thus seen have been nearly 7,000,000 in excess, and the exports—exactly the reverse of last year—show largely, being over 4,000,000 in excess, while the quantity taken for home consumption only gives an increase of 2,500,000 against 3,500,000 last year.
>
> The imports have been 9,000,000 in excess of 1853, and 8,500,000 more than the total deliveries for the year.
>
> The stock on hand was 8,500,000 over that of 1853; but here it is necessary again and again to repeat, that the mere figures give a very false idea of what is available for all current purposes—the quantity of low or otherwise objectionable stock increasing greatly from year to year.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 27th January gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£7,237,564	... Increase	... £842,177
Other deposits	10,696,158	... Decrease	... 143,070
Rest	3,368,218	... Increase	... 8,779

On the other side of the account:—

Government securities ...	£11,138,533	... Decrease	... £100,000
Other securities ...	14,530,211	... Increase	... 192,403
Notes unemployed ...	4,866,860	... Increase	... 414,963

The amount of notes in circulation was £19,782,975, being a decrease of £262,645; and the stock of bullion in both departments was £12,354,680, showing an increase of £192,186 when compared with the preceding return.

In the *Daily News* of January 12th, there appears a letter on the Australian trade, by "Investigator," in reply to an article that journal had copied from the *Huddersfield Examiner*, under the head of the "State of the Woollen Trade," in which it was attempted to be shown that the failure of the house of Swain and Webbe was caused by overtrading with Australia. "Investigator" says,

> Australian trade has confessedly quite enough to bear without being made the scapegoat of every unsuccessful speculation, and therefore, for the sake of that large and important portion of the community which has so important a stake in so important a colony, it behoves all of us engaged in commerce to have the truth fully stated whenever the causes of insolvency are assigned. The world itself is now becoming one great arena of open commerce, and therefore a misrepresentation, however partial or local, is the more likely to affect the whole proportionately.
>
> It is true Swain and Webbe have been engaged in the Australian trade for many years; but it is equally true that they have also been engaged at the same time in unsuccessful speculation in railway, banking, and mining shares. Therefore, before a conclusion is arrived at as to the cause of their insolvency, it might be as well for the creditors to ascertain whether if Swain and Webbe were now in possession of the whole amount they have lost and expended in money and other advantages on these to them illegitimate speculations, they would now actually be insolvent. If this question be fully and fairly investigated, I am decidedly of opinion that the Australian trade will be unanimously acquitted of having been the cause of Swain and Webbe' failure, and, consequently, there was really no ground for dragging in the alleged "alarming rumours as to other large firms engaged in the Australian trade" in the report relating to Swain and Webbe. Such reports will be found quite wide of the mark, as regards the public interests of commerce, and a positive injustice to the Australian trade.

In our own markets the public sales to-day have not been very extensive. Messrs. Rishworth and Co. sold some large parcels of drapery, to close consignments, and for which very fair prices were obtained. A large sale of drapery was also effected by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld; but, on the whole, the prices were unsatisfactory, being much below what have been recently obtained.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,— IN LONDON.
For Fire and Life Insurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836, and Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Chairman.
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Edward Fuchs, Vice-Secretary.
Agents in Sydney—BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Church-hill.

FIRE INSURANCE.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire almost every description of property, in most parts of the world.

The rates of premium are moderate, and the conditions of Insurance are framed with the greatest liberality.

The policies of this Company are not only guaranteed by a large capital, but also by the unlimited personal responsibility of more than 900 shareholders.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The undersigned, from the non-remission of their power by the last mail, are precluded from ratifying any application for the assurance of lives, until their arrival. The amounts to be insured, at low premiums, from £100 to £5000, will be payable in the colony; all applications will be, however, received and attended to by

BUYERS and LEARMONTH.

Agents and Attorneys for the Northern Assurance Company, London, who are provided with all the necessary powers and means to protect insurers in the above Office.

JOHN BIBB, Esq., Surveyor.

Applications for insurance to be directed to the firm—"Fire and Life Insurance Department."

Full particulars to be had upon application.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Chairman—Charles Kemp, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Thos. Holt, jun., Esq.
Directors.
M. E. Murnin, Esq. | John Fairfax, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq. | S. D. Gordon, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. James S. Mitchell.
COUNTRY AGENTS

Who will afford information to all persons wishing to insure and receive applications for insurance of properties in their respective districts,

For the town and district of Parramatta... Mr. J. P. Staff,
" " " Windsor ...... Mr. John Dawson,
" " " Bathurst ...... Mr. Sam. B. Sarjeant,
" " " Goulburn...... Mr. Robert Craig,
" " " Maitland...... Mr. Alexander Dodds,

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced scale of their rates of premium:—

Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, of all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of Insurance will be one-half only of the above rates.

This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and most popular Fire Insurance Companies in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid all losses in full, without inconvenience to its members.

All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Mort's Commercial Buildings, Pitt-street.

J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

N.B.—In case of fire, in town or suburbs, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, at the Engine Station, No. 286, George-street, Brickfield-hill; and in the Country, to the Agents of the district, whose presence at the fire should be, if possible, obtained.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Offices, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.
Assurance of every contingency of human life
Issue of present deferred and reversionary annuities
Granting endowments, for children and for old age
ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
All the profits of each branch belong to the assured

It is a colonial institution, on the model of the most successful British Offices; while, from the difference of the rate of interest it has more than 3 per cent. per annum in its favour in the investment of its funds.

Loans on its policies on favourable terms.

General facilities with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society, or from any of its Agents.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid up Capital—ONE MILLION.

The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London	at 30 days' sight	2 per cent. premium
On the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland...........	demand	—2½ " "
On Ceylon, Colombo	at 30 days' sight	—5¼ " "
On China, Hong Kong	at 30 days' sight	—5s. per dollar.
On ditto, Canton	at 30 days' sight	—5s. " [dollar
On Mauritius, Port Louis...	at 30 days' sight	—1s. 2½d. per currency
On Bombay	at 30 days' sight	—2s. 0½d. per rupee.
On Calcutta	at 30 days' sight	—2s. 0½d. "
On Madras	at 30 days' sight	—2s. 0½d. "
On Singapore	at 30 days' sight	—5s. 0d. per dollar.
On Melbourne	at 15 days' sight	—1 per cent premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.	demand	—1½ per cent. premium.

The following rates of Interest are allowed:—

On the daily balance at credit of a floating Deposit	2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent
Ditto ditto, 6 months	3½ "
Ditto ditto, 12 months	5 "

(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the 12 months' notice. Deposits can be drawn half-yearly.

Rates of discount charged:—

On bills not having more than 3 months to run	6 per cent.
Ditto 4 ditto	7 ditto
Ditto beyond that term	8 ditto.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK. BANK POST BILLS, WITH INTEREST ADDED.

This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months' date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed) EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rates. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.—Capital £500,000.

Interest on fixed deposits lodged after this date will be given at the Sydney branch of this Corporation until further notice as follows:—

On deposits requiring two months' notice of withdrawal, 2½ per cent.
On ditto ditto three months' ditto, 3 ditto
On ditto ditto six months' ditto, 3½ ditto
On ditto ditto nine months' ditto, 4 ditto
On ditto ditto twelve months' ditto, 5 ditto.

THOMAS S. CARGILL, Manager.

English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Sydney, 1st May, 1855.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY will be held, within the Royal Hotel, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and of considering the propriety of Dissolving the Company. By order of the Board.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the following gentlemen are candidates for the vacancies in the Directory of this Company, viz.:—

James Alex. Portus, Esq.,
James Campbell, Esq.,
Joseph Chambers, Esq.

JAMES THOMSON, secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Office, East Maitland, 8th May, 1855.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to announce that I am a Candidate for one of the vacant seats in the Directory of your Institution. Should you do me the honour of electing me, I pledge myself in the discharge of the duties of the office, to guard your interests to the utmost. I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your faithful servant, JAMES ALEXANDER PORTUS. Morpeth, 26th April, 1855.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to announce that I am a Candidate for one of the vacancies that have occurred in your Directory. Should you do me the honour of electing me, I pledge myself to promote the interests of your Company by every means in my power. I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES CAMPBELL. Morpeth, 27th April, 1855.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Legislative Council, in the next session, on behalf of the Sydney Exchange Company, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the said Company to raise a sum not exceeding £30,000 by further increasing its capital, or by means of loans, or by both of such modes; and to amend the Act of Council passed in the 15th year of Her present Majesty's reign, for incorporating the said Company, in certain particulars having reference to the Board of Directors and to general and special general meetings of the shareholders. Dated this second day of May, 1855. WILLIAM SPAIN, Solicitor for the said Sydney Exchange Company.

LODGE of AUSTRALIA, 548.—An Emergency on TUESDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 7 o'clock. W. MAGUIRE, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for making additions to a house at Darling Point. Plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. Edmund T. Blackett, Mort's Buildings, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before Wednesday, May 30. The proprietor will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

SHEEP PASTURAGE.—To Wholesale Butchers, &c.—Tenders are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee, for the privilege of Pasturing Sheep on Hyde Park, for the term of three months, subject to such conditions as to the number so pastured, as may be agreed upon by the Committee. All Tenders to be sealed, and addressed to the residence of the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 19th instant. By order of the Hyde Park Improvement Committee. W. H. CATLETT, secretary. 290, Liverpool-street, 11th May, 1855.

TO ARCHITECTS and DESIGNERS.—The Committee appointed to arrange for the erection of the New Wesleyan Chapel, West Maitland, offer the sum of Ten Pounds for the approved plan of a building 70 feet long by 43 feet wide outside, and 25 feet high inside, to be of brick, with piers between windows and stone foundation, high arched windows, and two doorways in front. Plans to be forwarded to Messrs. F. and F. CROOKY, West Maitland, on or before SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

NORTH SHORE REGATTA.—A Meeting of the Committee of the North Shore Regatta, will take place at Mr. GEORGE EWENS, King's Head Inn, George-street, on FRIDAY Afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to declare the amount of prizes, when it is requested that members will bring in their subscription lists. ROBERT DRIVER, junior, Honorary Secretary, Sydney, 15th May, 1855.

NORTH SHORE REGATTA.—
24th of May, 1855.
PRESIDENT—Robert Campbell, Esq., M.L.C.
UMPIRE—John Bramwell, Esq.
COMMITTEE.
Edward Broadhurst, Esq., M.L.C. | Frank Howson
Edward Hill, Esq. | Baron B. Cohen
E. K. Sylvester | William Dind
Charles Cooke | Andrew Torning
| R. Driver, junior
TREASURER—E. K. Sylvester.

FIRST RACE.—First heat to start at half-past 10 a.m. For all licensed watermen who have never won a first prize, in watermen's boats licensed to carry eight passengers. First prize, a new boat, presented by Robert Campbell, Esq., M.L.C. Second prize, ——; third prize, ——. Entrance, ——, which will be pulled for by the losing watermen on the Saturday following. N.B.—No person will be allowed to pull for this prize who has not held a license for the previous six months.

Second heat for the new boat to start at 11 o'clock.

Second Race, to start at half-past 11 o'clock. For amateurs only, under 20 years of age, who have never won a first prize in any boats pulling a pair of sculls. 1st prize, ——. 2nd ditto, ——.

Third Race, to start at 12 o'clock. The Champion race, open to all men in any boats. 1st prize ——. 2nd ditto ——.

Fourth Race, to start at 1 o'clock. For amateurs in boats licensed to carry 8 passengers pulling a pair of oars. 1st prize —— 2nd ditto ——.

Fifth Race, to start at 2 o'clock. For whaleboats with full geart pulling five oars, for youths under 21 years of age. 1st prize ——. 2nd ditto ——.

Sixth Race, to start at half-past 2 o'clock. For youths under 17 years of age, in licensed boats pulling two pair of sculls, who have never won a first prize, without a coxswain.

Seventh Race, to start at 3 o'clock. For all persons, in watermen's boats licensed to carry 8 passengers. First prize ——. 2nd ditto ——.

Eighth Race, to start at half-past 3 o'clock. Final heat for the new boat.

Ninth Race, to start at 4 o'clock. For youths under 16 years of age in dingeys 12 feet and under on the keel. 1st prize ——. 2nd ditto ——.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No. 1.—That every race shall be fairly contested at the discretion of the Umpire, consulting the Committee.

2.—All disputes must be made known to the Umpire immediately on coming in, whose decision will be final and absolute.

3.—A preparation gun will be fired from the flag-ship five minutes before each race, and the starting gun at the time named.

4.—Each boat in the various matches to bear a distinguishing flag, one foot square; colours to be approved of by the Committee and named at the time of entrance.

5.—At the time of entrance lots in numbers will be drawn for the respective stations, No. 1 taking the inside, No. 2 next, &c., &c.; according to the number each boat must take its station.

6.—In all matches the crew must wear a uniform dress, to be described at the time of entrance.

7.—Any boat wilfully fouling another will be considered distanced.

8.—That it be at the option of the Committee to refuse the entrance of any person, for any race which they may think them disqualified from pulling in, either on account of age or profession.

9.—Watermen pulling for the new boat, not appearing in the colours named at the time of entrance, will not be allowed to start.

10.—No boat will be allowed to enter as a licensed boat, unless licensed on or before the first of May.

RICHARD DRIVER, honorary secretary.

N.B.—Prizes, entrances, and courses will shortly appear.

MAITLAND SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Subscriptions towards the erection of a building for the above Institution (to which object about £570 have already been subscribed,) will be received by Messrs. Waugh and Cox, George-street; Mr. W. T. Pinher, Parramatta-street; Richard Jones, Esq.; G. R. Nichols, Esq., M.L.C.; H. G. Douglass, Esq., M.L.C., Sydney; and at Maitland by any member of the Committee of Collectors, or by the undersigned. J. F. BURNS, Secretary.

West Maitland, May 10th 1855.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th May instant, at 12 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Committee of members and directors appointed to consider the propriety and manner of transforming the association into a Joint Stock Company, or to recommend such other measure as they may consider desirable. By order of the Board of Directors. J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary. Sydney Fire Insurance Company, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, May 9.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All communications for Messrs. VICKERY, BROTHERS (late James Vickery and Co.), or for Mr. JAMES VICKERY or Mr. EDWIN VICKERY, are in future to be addressed to their store, No. 8, Barrack-street, Sydney.

NEWCASTLE MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Works of the above Company at Newcastle having been permanently closed, the undersigned beg to intimate that the last supply of preserved meat has just been received, and would recommend intending purchasers to lay in their stocks at once, as from the well-known celerity of these meats, which will keep for any length of time in any climate, and from the large demand now existing, an immediate clearance is anticipated. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., 4, Clarence-street.

£100.—A GENTLEMAN in the receipt of a good income is desirous of obtaining the loan of £100 for six months. Ample security can be given. Apply, by letter, to E. W., Post Office.

£500 TO BE LENT, on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. SPENCER, solicitor, 41, Elizabeth-street.

£20,000 TO BE LENT.—The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.—Twenty thousand pounds to be lent on mortgage, by the above Company, in sums of not less than £500, on unexceptionable securities, at eight (8) per cent. per annum.

A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary, 3, Bridge-street, Sydney, 3rd May, 1855.

DR. GUNST'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, LIVERPOOL.—Treatment for acute and chronic disease, gout, asthma, rheumatism, nervous indigestion, disease of the lungs, cutaneous disease, &c., &c.

Dr. Gunst can give references of the highest character, both as a guarantee of the respectable conduct of his establishment, as also for the singular success in many severe and dangerous cases that have been entrusted to him.

Patients wishing to secure rooms in the Establishment, may do so by writing.

Medical attendance, including board and lodgings, from 3 to 6 guineas per week.

Dr. Gunst may be consulted, every TUESDAY morning, at Parker's Family Hotel, York-street, between the hours from 10 to 2 o'clock.

Liverpool, April, 1855.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist (of London), supplies beautiful artificial teeth, of the best workmanship. Teeth scaled, decayed teeth stopped or extracted, and children's teeth regulated with care. No. 72, Elizabeth-street, Hyde-park.

E. CATON ROTHWELL, Broker, 130, Lower George-street, nearly opposite the *Herald* Office.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.—Dr. C. ASSILIN, M.A.S.N., having three hours a day at his disposal, would be happy to meet with one or two pupils. Address, 427, George-street South, next the Australian Brewery.

H. R. HURFORD, Pianoforte Selecter, Valuer, Tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

J. O. BRADLEY, Wholsale Wine, Spirit, and Provision Merchant, Royal Hotel Cellars, George-street, Sydney.

MR. GREY, Surgeon and Accoucheur (late surgeon to the Port Curtis expedition), begs to announce to the public that he has commenced practice in the house formerly occupied by the late Dr. Cuthill, 606, George-street South. May 14

MR. HUGH PATERSON, Surgeon Dentist, 25, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842). Address—181, George-street, near Hunter-street,

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MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, for many years assistant to Mr. Belisario, begs to state that he will extract teeth from 9 to 10 o'clock gratis, and advice any hour. No. 77, Castlereagh-street, three doors north of Market-street.

MEDICAL—WOLLONGONG.—Dr. FALDER begs to announce to the public that he has removed from West Dapto to Wollongong (to "Burke's Cottage," opposite his former residence), where he may at all times be consulted in the several branches of his profession, as heretofore. Wollongong, May 8th, 1855.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The business premises of EDWIN JAMES HAYMAN, Leather Manufactor, Phillip-street, Sydney, will be closed for sale of goods after the 9th day of June next. Orders are solicited and received at his new premises, Bay-street, Glebe.

REMOVED!—Ice can be obtained ONLY at the Office of the undersigned, two doors south of the French Café. H. HOCKINGS.

£50 REWARD.—It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned, duly appointed agent and attorney for Australia, for A. Clouzeau, of St. Jean d'Angely-Cognac, that various persons are again using the name of A. Clouzeau, by labelling a spurious article called brandy (particularly for the Victoria, late Port Phillip Market), to the injury of A. Clouzeau, and the sale of his genuine article. This is to give notice that any person giving such information that will lead to the detection of any person or persons using the name of A. Clouzeau upon label or otherwise, shall receive a reward of Ten Pounds, or any person or persons given such information as will lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, shall receive the above reward, by applying to my attornies, Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street, or to ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

N.B.—The above facts of fraudulent labels have been sworn to at the Mansion House, before the Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the 19th day of November, 1853.

TO CONSTABLES and others.—£3 Reward.—Absconded from the hired service of the undersigned, ISAAC HASLOP, per ship Rose of Sharon, a native of Cambridgeshire, about 18 years of age; brown hair, hazel eyes; fresh complexion; height, about 5 feet 5 inches. A warrant has been granted for his apprehension, and any one apprehending him will receive the above reward. SAMUEL JENNER. Baulkham Hills, May 14, 1855.

IF HUGH MILLER, formerly in the Custom-house, Geelong, will send his address to Messrs. BENTLEY and ROBINSON, Bank-place, Collins-street, Melbourne, he will hear of the arrival of his friends from England in the Napoleon III.

THE LATE CHARLES WOOLLETT, of Guernsey.—Should this meet the eye of any son of the late William Woollett, and nephew of the late Charles Woollett, he is requested to write to his uncle, Mr. John Woollett, addressing to him at Messrs. NORRIS, solicitors, 2, Bedford-row, Holborn, London, where he may hear of something to his advantage, on proving his identity.

INFORMATION is required respecting THOMAS BUNCE, alias THOMAS THOMPSON, who is said to have carried on business as a wholesale butcher in Market-street, Sydney. He arrived in the colony about 1828, and is reported, in England, as having died in 1842. The date of his death and other particulars are desired. Any parties who can give the information will greatly oblige the advertisers, by addressing SPICER BROTHERS, *Herald* Office.

THE RACES.—The Raglan Cape, for driving, riding, or walking. Just imported, direct from London, by C. H. MAY, 28 and 34, Hunter-street. The Raglan Cape is made of the best treble-milled drab Devon kersey, wadded and quilted throughout. The Raglan Cape is now the most fashionable and comfortable garment extant. Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to inspect them at C. H. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouses, 28 and 34, Hunter-street.

DOUGHARTY and CO.'S, (Late Bear's Central Horse Market,) corner of Bourke and Queen Streets, Melbourne. Notice.—Mr. Bear has much pleasure in making known to his constituents and the public generally, that he has this day relinquished that branch of his business connected with the horse sales to Messrs. Dougharty and Co., who will continue to hold daily sales, upon the old established premises, known as Bear's Horse Market and Central Sale Yards, and to which extensive additions are now being made. Mr. Bear would also take this opportunity of stating that by the above arrangement he will now be enabled to give his exclusive attention to the sale of stock and stations, landed property, &c., by auction and private contract, and the loan-brokerage and general agency business connected with his Exchange Rooms, Queen-street, which will still be conducted under the firm of Bear and Son.

In reference to the above, notice J. G. DOUGHARTY begs to inform settlers, dealers, and the public generally, that he has, in conjunction with others, taken the above well-known and central sale yards, where he will hold daily sales of horses, working bullocks, milking cows, drays, carts, &c. Entries will be taken at the yards from nine o'clock until the hour of sale, twelve o'clock. Payments made at ten o'clock in the morning of the day after the sale. J. G. D. relies upon his thorough knowledge of the trade, and his success as an auctioneer, to obtain a share of public patronage, and by constant personal inspection he hopes to merit the confidence of both buyers and sellers. The attention of settlers and others having young stock to dispose of is particularly directed to the fact of there being large and convenient covered yards for the disposal of young stock, presenting facilities not to be found elsewhere. There is also an extensive range of stabling which will be devoted to the sale of horses privately; every attention will be paid to them, with good and careful grooms, and a moderate charge for forage, until they are disposed of. Horses taken to livery and bait. The men in the establishment will not be allowed to deal in horses in any way. Every arrangement will be made to give satisfactory trials of draught horses, a covered way being in course of erection.—1st May, 1855.

BRAIDWOOD GENERAL STORE and POST-OFFICE.—The undersigned having disposed of his business to Messrs. HENDRICKS and JACOBS, begs to return his thanks for the liberal support accorded him for the last sixteen years, and solicits for his successors a continuance thereof, feeling confident that their manner of conducting business will give every satisfaction. JAMES WILLIAMS.

Messrs. HENDRICKS and JACOBS, having purchased the extensive Stock-in-trade of Mr. James Williams in the above establishment, beg to intimate that they have added considerably thereto, and invite an early inspection, the Establishment being now replete with every article required in a country store. It is not the intention of Messrs. H. and J. to attract attention to their unrivalled stock by puffing, or the usual clap-trap of selling under prime cost, and being connected with one of the largest importing houses in the colony, they can confidently defy competition; and have already effected a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on former prices.

Storekeepers, Dealers, and Proprietors of Farming Establishments will be dealt with on most liberal terms, small profit and quick return being the principle on which the business of the Establishment will henceforth be conducted. Having on hand a large supply of the best brands in spirits, wines, liqueurs, ale, and porter, in wood and bottle, Publicans will find it to their advantage to procure supplies from Messrs. H. and J.

Gold, in any quantity, wool and produce of every description, purchased at the highest market price, for cash.

N.B.—Parties proceeding to the Braidwood Diggings will do well to make their purchases from H. and Co., as a saving of at least 20 per cent. will be thereby effected.

25th April, 1855.

E. J. HAYMAN, Wholesale Leather Manufacturer, Phillip-street, Sydney.—List of prices: Sole, 8d., 9d., and 10d.; kip, 1s. 6d to 2s.; black harness, 1s. 2d.; brown harness, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; calfskin, 85s. per dozen; heavy ditto, 2s. 6d. per lb.; kangaroo, 55s. to 60s. per dozen; bag sides, 18s. to 20s.; bridle, 20s. each; basils, 10s. to 12s. per dozen. Export and country orders promptly supplied.

NOTICE.—EDWIN JAMES HAYMAN, in announcing his change of business premises, thanks those friends who have so liberally supported him for the last five years, begs to inform them in removing his Leather Manufactory to Bay-street, Glebe, where he has more extensive premises, with machinery imported from England, on the latest approved principles, and employing the most skilful mechanics, will be able to supply them with an article superior to any hitherto manufactured in the colonies. Merchants allowed a liberal discount.

ICE OFFICE at REYLINGS', opposite the *Empire* Office, George-street, where Retail Purchasers will be supplied with Ice at 6d. per lb., from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. A good allowance to Shippers and Wholesale Buyers. HENRY HOCKINGS, sole agent.

THE SUNDAY AT HOME. A Family Magazine for Sabbath Reading. Super-royal 8vo. With 75 superior Engravings.

The contents of the "SUNDAY AT HOME" embrace choice biography; striking incidents in Church history; the evidences of religion, natural and revealed; the progress and achievements of Christian missions; sacred philosophy, and the natural history of the Bible; the origin, history, and effects of remarkable religious books; pictures of Romanism; papers on doctrinal and practical religion; short expositions and illustrations of scripture; instructive scenes from the life of Our Saviour; useful anecdotes; religious literature, old and new; sacred poetry, &c., &c. A distinct department of the work is specially appropriated to the wants of the younger branches of the family.

The low charge at which the "Sunday at Home" is published, renders it essential that the Committee should be liberally supported in this effort by their friends; and they confidently look forward to such co-operation and assistance in their endeavours to establish the new serial. Price, 4s. 6d., by post 5s.

SAMUEL GOOLD, Tract Depot, corner of Pitt and King streets.

NEW PUBLICATION.—CRIMEA, ALMA, BALAKLAVA, and INKERMANN, a Musical Composition, written by an old Soldier, in honour of our brave defenders in the Crimea; composed by Frederick Ellard, and dedicated by him to the Sydney Philharmonic Society; presented to the Committee to be sold in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the widows and orphans. Published by H. MARSH and CO., George-street, and can be had at all the musicsellers in Sydney.

THE LADIES' and Children's Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 322 and 184, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.—DELANY and CO. take leave to inform their customers that they have received a large assortment of boots and shoes from their manufacturing house in Dublin, which are superior to those usually sold in Sydney. ☞ Empty trunks for sale.

TELESCOPE DINING TABLES—at HUNT'S Furniture Rooms, Jamison-street—of the finest workmanship, colonial-made, and on patent castors—various sizes.

TELESCOPE DINING TABLES, at HUNT'S Furniture Rooms, Jamison-street—of the finest workmanship, colonial-made, and on patent castors—various sizes.

NOW LANDING, ex Rose Ellis, 12 cases of the best Black and Drab Hats, of the most fashionable shapes; also, a splendid assortment of ladies' French and felt-riding hats, of the latest fashion, and superbly trimmed.

A superb assortment of the best Naval and Military Caps, with every description of gold and silver lace and ornaments connected with the trade. Livery bands, cockades, &c.

Hats and caps made to order.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Australian Hat Warehouse, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

BRIDAL, BALL, and EVENING DRESSES, of British and Foreign manufacture, just opened by THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

RICH LACE SQUARES and SCARFS, just opened by THOMAS GARTON and CO., 240, George-street.

DELAINE and CASHMERE DRESSES, just opened by THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House.

FAMILY MOURNING.—THOMAS GARTON and CO. have just opened a most select assortment of family mourning, comprising Lyons Glacés, Broches, Moire Antiques, Broche Silks, Gros Royals, Radzemeres, Satinettes, Satins, Gros, Ducapes, Parramatta Cloths, Crapes, Trimmings, &c. Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

JUST OPENED, British and Foreign Silks, of the richest description. Wynyard House. THOMAS GARTON and CO.

LYONS SHAWLS, just opened, in great variety. Wynyard House. THOMAS GARTON and CO.

GOLD Embroidered Shawls, just opened by THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House.

CHINA CRAPE SHAWLS, in great variety. THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House.

FRENCH MANTLES, comprising the latest novelties, just opened, by THOMAS GARTON and CO., Wynyard House.

WINTER GOODS, ex late arrivals.—THOMAS GARTON and CO. have much pleasure in intimating to the ladies that their stock of winter goods is now replete with every novelty from the British and Continental markets. Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The pain entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no confinement or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., 3s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. each.

LANDING, ex ROSE ELLIS.
Brandy, Martell's, in hogsheads
Old tom, Lowndes' Altona, in 1 dozen cases
Geneva, Rotterdam, key brand, in 4 gallon cases.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO.

JUST ARRIVED, and on Sale, at the stores of the undersigned.—Invoices of the following goods, ex late arrivals:—Gigs and carriages, saddlery, whips, spurs, and best plated single, double, and four-horse harness, printing paper, winter clothing, china, and earthenware, cutlery, and gold and silver watches. V. SOLOMON and SONS, Park House, Park-street.

SPRING VANS for HIRE.—The cash charge by the undersigned is now Five Shillings per hour for furniture, and Six Shillings for pianofortes, pictures, and plate glass. Both town and country removals by contract, if preferred. H. R. HURFORD, pianoforte importer, selecter, valuer, tuner, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, six doors south of King-street.

YORK HAMS. YORK HAMS. YORK HAMS. Just landed, in prime order and condition, fine York hams. On sale at THOMAS TAYLOR'S Wholesale Grocery and Spirit Store, George-street.

RUSSELL'S celebrated Patent Cooking Stoves for burning wood, coal, coke, or charcoal.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. beg to inform their numerous customers and the public in general, that they have made considerable improvements in the construction of their patent stoves, and, having recently received, ex late arrivals, a large importation of materials for their manufacture, are enabled to make a considerable reduction in the price. These stoves are justly celebrated for their durability, as well as for economy in fuel, and no kitchen ought to be without one.—Sydney Foundry, 285, George-street.

STEAM ENGINES, five, six, and ten horse-power, of simple and portable construction, with flue boilers and furnaces, suitable for either coal or wood fuel, for SALE by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NORTH SHORE. JOHN DUGUID and CO. are prepared to supply the above with coals and firewood of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms; from their proximity to the locality they will land them at any part wanted, having boats for this purpose, and for supplying the shipping in the harbour. Miller's Point Coal and Wood Depôt.

GEORGE and BARRACK STREETS.—WINTER GOODS.—Messrs. D. JONES and Co. have the pleasure of submitting to their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC generally the following particulars of SEASONABLE GOODS, lately received per BEATRICE, ROSE ELLIS, and other LATE ARRIVALS.

These shipments, purchased for the most part at the SEAT OF MANUFACTURE both in ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, have arrived in time for them to present (in addition to a large and varied stock previously on hand) the most complete assortment of WINTER GOODS of all classes that has ever been exhibited by their house.

It is almost unnecessary to add that it has been, at all times, the great desire and effort of their firm, to import goods of the FIRST CLASS in every department, and for the QUALITY and REAL VALUE of which they could PLEDGE THEIR REPUTATION.

SHAWLS.
Long tartan wool shawls
Square ditto
French cachmere
China crape
Harlequin llama long
Silk
Grenadine
Black and white lace

MANTLES.
Black velvet
Moire antique ditto
Colored ditto
Glace silk, in all colours and styles
Llama cloth
Tweed
Opera cloaks in most tasteful and rich designs
Silk and lace jackets

GEORGE AND BARRACK STREETS.

SILKS.
Plain poplins
Figured ditto
Tartan ditto
Dargan poplin robes
Plain and broché
Carreaux moire antique
Plain and coloured glaces
Brocaded silks (a large assortment)
Evening and ball dresses in "tulle," "mousselin de soir," lace, and other textures
British and foreign thread laces
Lace habit shirts, chemisettes, sleeves, &c.
Elegant guipure ditto ditto
Black crapes, folded and rolled
Black areophanes
Coloured ditto
Black, white, and coloured crape lisses

INDIAN FABRICS.
Tussore silk robes, plain and embroidered
Real Decca muslin robes, dresses, collars, &c.
Chemisettes, habit shirts, sleeves, and handkerchiefs

FURS.
A large and cheap assortment of boas, victorines, cuffs, &c., in
Real sable
Miniver
Mink
French and German sable
Chinchilla
Kolinski
Swan and musquash

Black and coloured silk velvets of both British and foreign manufacture

DRESS FABRICS AND DRESSES.
French merino, all shades
All-wool tartan plaids
Silk and wool plaids
French merino robes
Embroidered ditto
Cachmere robes
French delaines
Norwich lustres in quite new styles, equal in general effect to silk
And a large assortment of plain and fancy tweeds, llamas, printed flannels, &c., &c.
A large assortment of sash and bonnet ribbons, belt ribbons, &c., unusually cheap
Paris kid gloves
Sewed muslin sleeves, habit shirts, chemisettes, fancy ties, &c., &c.
Crape collars, habit shirts, and mourning ties
Embroidered cambric handkerchiefs
French cambric and lawn in the best quality

DOMESTIC GOODS.
FLANNELS, Welch, Lancashire and Saxony
BLANKETS, Witney and Bath, in 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 13-4, 14-4
N.B. Some of these goods weigh as much as 20 lbs. the pair.
SHEETINGS, Barnsley and Irish, from 5-4 to 10-4
DAMASK TABLE LINEN, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 8-10, 10-12, 10-14, 10-16, 10-20, 10-24, 10-28, 10-32
NAPKINS, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8
Doyleys and slip cloths
Toilet covers and toileting, &c., &c., &c.

GEORGE AND BARRACK STREETS—MERCERY DEPARTMENT.

Shirts, dressed and undressed
Underclothing, in cotton, merino, lambswool, and silk
Gloves of all kinds, including recent arrivals of fleecy-lined cachmere, ringwood, merino, Aberdeen, cloth zebra, &c.
Men's mittens
Neckties—squares, &c., in all fabrics, colours, and patterns
Handkerchiefs—a large assortment, both silk and cambric, ready hemmed
Waterproof coats, long leggings, capes, trousers, fishing boots, overall shoes, &c., &c.
Dressing gowns and dressing gown pieces
Antigropelos
Gig aprons
Vulcanised sheeting
Talma capes and ponchos
Railway wrappers
Gutta-percha boats, beds, cushions, circular baths, swimming belts, inflated with air, and packed in small compass when not in use
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING in several sizes
Patent syphon filters
Christys' hats, smoking caps, travelling caps
Mufflers, gloves, &c.

HOSIERY AND HABERDASHERY.

A large assortment of cotton, and woollen hosiery, gloves, knitted berlin polkas, mantillas, boas, neckties, children's boots, garters, &c.
Riding gauntlets
Paris kid gloves
Carriage boots
Mittens, &c, &c.
And a general and complete assortment of haberdashery, Berlin wools, &c., &c.

ENTRANCE IN GEORGE STREET
CARPET ROOM.

Velvet pile carpets, very rich patterns
Tapestry ditto
Brussels ditto, really good styles
Imperial ditto
Kidderminster ditto
Best London rugs
Mosaic ditto
Toilet ditto
Stair carpets—
Brussels, 24, 27, 31, and 36 inch
Venetian
Linen
Cocoanut door mats, rope mats, Dutch carpets, druggets, &c.
A large assortment recently arrived, of curtain, basket and chair gimps, curtain loops, German fringe, white cotton curtain loops, &c., &c.
Table covers, in tapestry, velvet embossed cloth, all wool damask, and in all sizes, from 6-4 upwards.
Crumb cloths
Cocoanut matting in several widths
White and coloured China matting.

ENTRANCE IN GEORGE STREET.
WOOLLEN ROOM.

West of England black broads
Ditto ditto does, cassimeres, and singles
Heavy tweeds, and fancy doeskins
Baltic beavers, very heavy
Blue ditto, in all qualities
Ditto pilots
Colonial tweed, &c., &c.

N.B.—This department was never better stocked. Original packages can be purchased by shippers and wholesale buyers, at moderate rates; and the whole of the goods are excellent value.

LA VILLE DE PARIS, Mourning Establishment, 195, George-street.—Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER take the present opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the ladies of Sydney in general for the very liberal support they have awarded them since the commencement of their new department of FAMILY MOURNING, and beg to assure those ladies that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of their favours.

Being direct importers, P. and K. have already on hand a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties from Paris, with the additional advantage of being enabled to supply them at prices considerably lower than those of any other house in Sydney.

LA VILLE DE PARIS.

BIRTHDAY BALL.—Messrs. BRUSH and MACDONNELL have just received, per Commodore Perry, a case of the newest and most fashionable London Jewellery, amongst which will be found

Brooches and bracelets, in diamonds, emeralds, turquoises, &c.
Necklets, in diamond and almandine
Ladies' rings, in diamond, ruby, emerald, opal, and other precious stones
Gentlemen's waistcoat buttons and studs, of the most elegant description, in carbuncles, &c.
Together with a large variety of jewellery of every description.

BARRACK-STREET ENTRANCE.
MILLINERY.

The leading articles in this department are now styles in velvet, silk, trimmed horsehair and beaver bonnets, bridal bonnets, bridal wreaths, dress caps, head dresses, infants' bonnets, widows' bonnets and caps, &c., &c.
Gold and silver trimmings, nets
Fancy hair pins for dress, &c., &c.
French flowers.

FANCY GOODS.

Jewellery—Sets consisting of bracelets, brooches, and earrings; set in diamonds, emeralds, topaz, amethysts, and a beautiful assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's rings, &c., &c.
Jet bracelets, brooches, &c., &c.
Parian marble statues, amongst which are
Evangeline
Tragedy and Comedy
Ariadne
Hermione
Hotspur
Uncle Tom and Eva
—All quite new subjects.
Parian marble vases
Chinese vases, Chinese carved ivory baskets and card cases
Embroidered velvet reading stands, card baskets
Cigar cases, card cases, watch stands, and glove boxes.
N.B.—These are recently arrived from Germany, are quite new, and most elegant in design.
Dressing cases, in all sizes; work boxes, ladies' companions
Writing folios, smelling bottles
Papier maché albums, letter cases, &c.
French clocks—have been tried, and will be guaranteed to keep time
Moderator and candle lamps
Bronze brooches
Glass shades, &c., &c.

DAVID JONES and CO.

BARRACK-STREET ENTRANCE.
LADIES' OUTFITTING and UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Morning wrappers, flannel wrappers, jackets, French stays, merino, lambswool, and cotton underclothing, drawers, &c., &c.
Moreen skirts
Infants' lawn shirts, plain, frilled, and trimmed needlework;
Marseilles stays, swathes, flannel band squares, pilches, nursery gowns, lawns, nursery and worked caps, worked cambric robes, trimmed
Pincushions, bassinets, trimmed baskets, &c., &c.
N.B.—The greater part of this class of goods can be made or trimmed in any style that may be required, under the superintendence of an experienced cutter out.
Juvenile dresses in winter fabrics—great novelties
Girls' underclothing in all sizes.

DAVID JONES and CO.

BALL DRESSES.—A select assortment, just opened. The latest Parisian styles.
Robes de bal, brodés en fleurs de solo
Ditto, mousseline de soie, 3 volans
Ditto, mousseline blanche et ponceau facon à 9 volans
Ditto, tarlatan, en laize ponceau
Ditto, gaze de soie faune à 3 volans
A few robes de soie, à volant guipure.
☞ These last are the richest dresses ever offered to their customers.
DAVID JONES and CO.

NEW SHOWROOMS.—Carriage entrance in Barrack-street.
Millinery
Mantles, &c.
Glass and porcelain ware
Jewellery
Children's dresses, &c., &c.
DAVID JONES and CO., George and Barrack streets.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON, for Sale by the undersigned, at £35 per ton. ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Navy canvas
Bleached shirtings
Osnaburgs
Tarpaulins
Grey domestics
Cotton ticks
Ginghams
Gala plaids
Scotch twill shirts
Wool shawls
Cachmere ditto
Ditto dresses
Circassians
Bonnets
Ditto, trimmed
Wellington boots
Blucher ditto
Long mining ditto
Short ditto ditto
Ladies' cachmere ditto
Boys' and girls' ditto
Children's ditto
Goloshes
Ladies' indiarubber buskins
Enamelled overshoes
Gents' hunting boots
Cow's hide
Ditto enamelled
Antigropheles
Chamois skins
Ladies' saddles
Gents' ditto
Stockmen's ditto
Nicholson's old tom, 1 dozen cases
Martell's brandy, dark and pale
Dunkin's ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, cases
Sherry wine, in octaves
Burgundy ditto, 1 dozen cases
Tennant's bottled ale
Ditto ditto porter
Washing soda
Whiting
Cast-iron columns, caps, and bases
Ditto ditto mangers
Horseshoes.

HOW, WALKER, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED has received,—ex Spray,
A large assortment of smiths' bellows
Anvils, 1 cwt. up to 6 cwt.
Vyces
Horse-shoeing iron, all sizes
Tire iron, ditto.

Also, the best assortment of carpenters' tools, of all descriptions, ever imported; tinware, in great varieties; perforated zinc sheets, &c., &c., &c.

J. KEAREY, wholesale and retail ironmonger, Sheffield Warehouse, 44, Pitt-street North.

TO NEW LICENSED PUBLICANS and others.
Now landing, ex Merse, and for sale by the undersigned,
3, 4, and 5 motion beer engines
3, 4, and 5 tap spirit fountains
6-pull beer engines and spirit fountains, with pewter flush-top counters, ivory handles, and brass taps, complete.
Ale and spirit measures, and a variety of new goods, suitable for the trade.

K. HAMPSON, King-street.

TO UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—
Hair seating, all widths
Chintz bed laces
Washing and white ditto
Blind tassels, coloured and ingrain
Chain carpet lace
Harp gimp, coloured and ingrain
Float laces
White cotton bullion fringes, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inch
Worsted bullion fringes, coloured and ingrain, 4½ and 5 inch
Blue and crimson cable fringe, 10 inch
Ditto hangers

Just received and opened.
DAVID JONES and CO.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL!!!—Just opened at "La Ville de Paris!" an extensive and choice assortment of every requisite in ball costume, consisting of
Elegant dresses, en taffetas guipure
Ditto ditto, en embroidered muslins
Ditto ditto, en grenadine
Ditto ditto, en tissue de soie, with bayadere flounces

Also every variety of colour in brocaded silks, moire antique, and plain glace dresses, with an immense variety of head dresses, bouquets, wreaths, armlets, and every requisite for ball attire. "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—E. VICKERY has just received from Boston, ex Kate Hastings, via Melbourne, 120 cases of seasonable American goods as under. They have been manufactured to order, and for quality are unsurpassed,

27 cases gent's gutta percha goloshes
20 cases ladies' gutta percha goloshes
6 cases youths' gutta percha goloshes
13 cases girls' gutta percha goloshes
3 cases ladies' gutta percha over boots
3 cases misses' gutta percha over boots
2 cases ladies' gutta percha knee boots
5 cases men's gutta percha knee boots, napoleon cut
3 cases men's gutta percha thigh boots
3 cases men's gutta percha leggings, also
35 cases men's clump sole grain leather hungarian boots, red tops, and first-rate boots

At E. VICKERY'S Wholesale Shoe Warehouse, 210, George-street, and Wynyard-lane.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—R. C. ARDERN, South Head Road, having completed the alteration in his premises, begs respectfully to call the attention of the public generally to his new STOCK of WINTER GOODS, comprising every article in the trade, and which will be offered at such prices that cannot fail to insure a continuance of that liberal support he has hitherto been favoured with.—143, South Head Road, May 14th, 1855.

JUST OPENED, a choice lot of French Merinos, at 2s. 3d.

FRENCH TWILLS, 1s. 4½d.

COBURG CLOTHS, in all colours, 7½d. per yard.

BEST FRENCH DE LAINES, in all the new shades, 1s. 4½d.

THE CHEAPEST and best assortment of Mantles in the colony.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES, in endless variety.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice assortment of Bonnets, comprising, Dunstable, tuscan, Luton, whole straw, rice, plush, and children's in every size.—R. C. ARDERN, 143, South Head Road.

PATENT JOSEPHINE GLOVES.—This new cut of gloves differs from all others. 1st. In changing the form of the thumbs, which is prolonged to the edge of the gloves, which renders them easier to put on, and above all, they are more solid, by suppressing the transversal seam round the thumb. 2nd. By the suppression also of the seam along the little finger to the edge of the gloves; it is replaced by a seam, double stitched, under the thumbs. The square seam between the fingers is also suppressed. These improvements render the gloves more solid—more agreeable to the hand—in giving it a slender and more gracious form. Manufactured for, and sold by, Mesdames DOAK and KERR, No. 107, Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED Iron Piping, Guttering, and Ridge Capping, at WILLIAM WALKER, Jun., and CO'S.

WALNUTS.—For Sale, ex Favourite, 500 bags each 50lb., fine new walnuts. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street.

PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT, just landed, and on SALE, at the Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TONGUED and Grooved Flooring Boards, 1-inch and 1¼-inch. Planks, joists, and scantling, 11 x 3, 9 x 3, 7 x 2½, 5 x 3, 4 x 3, 3 x 3. HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

COIR ROPE.—An Invoice for Sale, by the undersigned, 4, 5, and 6 inch. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., 199, George-street.

SEED OATS.—A prime sample, grown in the district of the Hawkesbury, can be procured in suitable quantities to purchasers, at my residence, George-street, Windsor. JOHN RIDGE.

SULPHURIC ACID, colonial manufacture, equal to English, price 3d. per lb. J. E. BLAKE, Brodie and Craig's Wharf.

CHINA PRESERVED GINGER
East India roy
Island arrowroot
On sale at Messrs. GEO. CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 130, Pitt-street.

DEANS' FURNITURE and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

WOLLONGONG BUTTER, 2s. 6d.; fine teas, 1s. 6d.; bottled fruits, 1s. 6d. APPLETON'S, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a Female Donkey. Price £6. Apply to C. FALLICK, Newtown.

BILLIARD TABLE.—THURSTON and Co.'s, just arrived per Walter Hood. First-rate, full sized, slate top, patent cushions, with revolving lamps, and all extras; also, an extra slate, cloth, cues, &c., separate. Agent, THOMAS PALMER, 39, Yurong-street, behind Sydney University.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—Hull refined rape oil, ex Rose of Sharon, the best adapted for the moderator lamp, now for sale by the undersigned. J. GRIMM, Lamp Manufacturer, 95, York-street, two doors from King-street.

AMERICAN TALLOW LAMPS.—These give a beautiful soft light at a trifling expense; not the slightest difficulty in trimming. IREDALE and CO. On view at their new show-rooms.

NOTICE.—BOOTS, SHOES, and GOLOSHES, at TURLEY'S, 68, King-street East. Must be cleared out by the end of this month, the entire stock now on hand, at ruinous prices, to make room for a splendid new stock, now landing. An early call is requested.

REGISTER STOVES for SALE, by IREDALE and CO.

SHEET LEAD for SALE, by IREDALE and CO.

TOILET WARE, the choicest and most varied assortment ever opened. Exhibition patterns on view at IREDALE and CO.S, new show-rooms.

CEDAR.—The undersigned have 25,000 feet for SALE. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 213, George-street. May 16, 1855.

PILES, HEMORRHOIDS, AND FISTULA.—This distressing complaint has at last found a remedy in effecting a perfect cure, which the person suffering always has the power to apply in their own possession. This valuable ointment can be had at the French Stay Warehouse, 169, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts. Apply for the curative rose ointment.

CHAFF-CUTTERS.—Just landed, ex Kaffirland. On sale at the stores of WERE and PRITCHARD, Circular Quay.

PLATE GLASS.—For SALE, ex Merse, Plate Glass of large sizes, suitable for shop fronts. HENRY HOUGHTON and CO., 35, Hunter-street.

COALS.—Best Screened Newcastle Coals at reduced prices. WEST and HARRISON, Bethel Wharf.

THE MILLER'S POINT COAL and FIREWOOD DEPOT.—JOHN DUGUID and CO., Government Coal Contractors, beg to direct the attention of their numerous customers, the owners of steamboats, proprietors of steam mills, and public institutions, to their large stock of the best Newcastle screened coals, and firewood of all kinds, which they are disposing of on moderate terms.

INVOICES of the following goods on sale.—
SLOPS.
Overcoats in every variety
American hip jackets
Blue pilot coats and jackets
Ditto Americans
Reefing jackets
Melton riding coats
Ditto and other sacks
Black frock and dress coats
Tweed shooting suits
Black Oxonian suits
Doeskin shooting coats
Waterproof coats and leggings
Mole and cord trousers
Doeskin and woollen cord ditto
Kersey and serge drawers
Pilot and beaver trousers
Black and fancy vests
Blue and scarlet serge shirts
White and Scotch twill ditto
Leather leggings, with tongues
WOOLLENS.
Pilots, witneys, and beavers
Black broadcloths and doeskins
Ladies' cloths, black and fancy
Fancy winter, doeskins
Ditto elastics
HOSIERY.
Children's white and coloured socks
Men's gray and lambswool ditto
Lambswool shirts and pants
Woollen polkas and mantillas
Ditto knitted shawls and boas
Ditto muffs and bootikins
Silk and woollen shawls
Corahs and bandanas
Grey shirtings and sheetings
Bleached shirtings and long cloths
Christy's black and drab hats.
Townsend's ditto ditto
Black crapes
Black and white aerophanes
Black orleans and alpacas
Moreens and damasks
Black and coloured silks
Crenolines and tarlatans
Book and check muslins
Gloves and parasols
Furs and mantles
Corded skirts and stays
Printed druggets and carpets
Ditto oil table coverings
Counterpanes and blankets
Navy canvas
Furniture and linings
Striped derrys and ginghams
Checks and chambrays
Ticks, cotton, and linen
Hollands, rough and dressed
Rolled linings, white and coloured
Huckabacks and diapers
Green baizes and table damasks
Blue and white serges
Ironing cloth and baizes
MILLINERY.
Dress caps and artificial flowers
Widows' caps
Winter bonnets
Hair goods, various
Gimps, nets, and edgings
Black and white laces
Sewed collars and sleeves
Children's clothing
Holland pinafores
SUNDRIES.
Mining boots
Wellingtons and bluchers
Children's shoes
Rosewood chairs
Gold hunting watches
Ladies' and gents' saddles
Chamois leathers and whips
Single and double harness
Linseed oil and turps
Washing soda and soda ash
Chloride of zinc
Fancy soaps.

GEORGE REES, Spring-street.

JUST LANDED, and now on SALE, at the Sheffield Warehouse, 44 Pitt-street North.
Iron wheelbarrows
Coffee and grocers' mills, all sizes
Counter scales and weights
Hollowware, fenders, and fire-irons
Also a beautiful assortment of electro-plated tea services, spoons, knives, and forks, to match
Plated and brass candlesticks
House bellows, all sizes
Galvanized and American buckets
American and full registered stoves
Zinc sheets, 9, 10, and 11 gauge
Galvanized iron, 8 x 2 feet
Morewood and Rogers' patent tiles
Piping, guttering, ball heads
Ridging zinc and galvanized nails
Screws, rivets, and burs, slate and shingle nails
Spring, cast, shear, hoop, and German steel
Tyre iron, half-round and round
All sizes of Carron boxes and patent axles
Barrow wheels, 16, 18, 20, 24 inch
Japan hides
Ditto cloth
Morocco cloth, all colours
Gig and carriage oilcloths
Ditto ditto mats
Table and house mats
Gig and carriage lamps

JOHN KEARY.

PRINTING PRESSES, &c., PAPER, GOLD BRONZE.—On SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Printing presses—Albion broadside, demy royal, super royal
Letter cases—single, double, and treble
Rules—waved, leader, dotted, and spring
Quoins and cases for brass rule
Papers, in cases—bag cap, imperial cap, double imperial, and small cap
Coloured papers and surface enamelled papers, in demy, post, double foolscap and foolscap, coloured in green, blue, yellow, pink, grey, and lavender
Gold bronze, 30lbs.—pale, middle, and deep.

FAVENC and GWYN, Wynyard-street.

OMNIBUS for SALE.—Any person desirous of purchasing a real good omnibus will do well by applying to Mr. N. PAYTEN, George-street, Parramatta.

SEED OATS, also FEED OATS.—3000 Bushels for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned. FERRIS and ARKINS, near the Theatre.

THE UNDERSIGNED has constantly on sale, at the store, 102, York-street, superior wines, spirits, and beers, of the first brands, and in convenient packages. Also invoices of soft goods, hosiery, glass, stationary, &c. RICHARD SWEETE and CO., Wine Merchants, and General Importers.

TIMBER FOR SALE, ex RELIANCE.—
Maple lumber, square edged
Oak, ditto ditto ditto
1 inch boards, tongued and grooved, planed on both sides, and shot one edge
1 inch shelving ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto boards, ditto ditto ditto one side
1¼ ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto
1 ditto ditto, carpenters' clear box, ditto
1¼ ditto ditto, ditto ditto
1½ ditto ditto, ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Weatherboards planed on one side
White and spruce pine joist, or scantling

LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Horse, dark bay with black points, warranted either in saddle or gig, used to town, and will hang up; would make a splendid officer's charger. F. HAYMAN, Australian Inn, Parramatta-street.

CATTLE.—For SALE, 300 to 500 head, very superior Cattle, one year upwards, both sexes, well bred, large proportion of Bullocks; deliverable on the Hunter, or New England. W. DEAN and CO., 178, George-street North.

HORSES.—Two Teams, comprising 6 each, with drays and harness. They are in first-rate condition, and in constant work. To be disposed of by Private Sale, on application to the undersigned. Should any party require one or two, they may select from them. JOHN RIDGE, George-street, Windsor.

STORE FOR SALE, at a shipping port in one of the northern districts, with a considerable transit and shipping agency. Substantial buildings and land given in; stock to be taken at a valuation. This store affords an excellent opening for a good man of business, the present proprietor retiring from the concern solely from ill health. For particulars apply to KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street. 7th April.

LAND IN WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.—A large Waterside frontage, north of Susan-street, between the Yacht Hotel, and Ireland's Jetty, will be submitted to auction as soon as the necessary plans are complete. Further particulars in a future advertisement. A quantity of piles on the ground for private sale.

FOR SALE by private contract, the well-known first-class stations, Mundubburra and Aberunga, situated in the Burnett district, and distant from the shipping port of Wide Bay 120 miles, and from the post town of Gayndah 20 miles.

Together with
1000 ewe hoggets
2500 ewes, from 2 to 5 years
2500 ditto ditto 3 to 4 ditto
1200 ditto, aged
1000 wether hoggets
2000 wethers, from 3 to 4 years
2200 weaners, mixed sexes
60 rams

12 460 more or less, warranted sound, and never to have been diseased.

There are also on the stations about 70 head of cattle and 20 horses, which, with drays, implements and stores, can be taken at a valuation.

The improvements consist of a first-rate wool-shed, 60 feet by 20 feet.
A comfortable verandah cottage
Three men's huts
An excellent paddock, containing 400 acres, and a substantial stock-yard at Head Station.
Also, 5 shepherds' huts, and 600 hurdles, 300 of which are nearly new.

These stations are bounded on the north by the Burnett River, on the east by Granite Creek, on the south by Oaky Creek, and on the west by the river Boyne; in all of which there is a never-failing supply of water, and to which these truly magnificent stations have a frontage of upwards of 30 miles.

Their grazing capabilities are estimated at 20,000 sheep, and the fattening qualities of the stations are well-known in the district.

For particulars apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular-quay.

A FARM of FIFTY ACRES, situate near Campbelltown, to be SOLD upon advantageous terms. Plenty of water and good back run. Apply to BENJAMIN SAMUDA, Longbottom.

A HANDSOME FORTUNE.—The WATSON'S BAY MARINE HOTEL, for Private SALE, or to LET. BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to offer for private Sale, or to Let, that delightful watering place, known as the Watson's Bay Marine Hotel!!! replete with every convenience for conducting a respectable and extensive business.

The rooms throughout the house are spacious and airy, fitted with grates, &c., the kitchen and out-buildings are in excellent state of repair, quite in unison with the style of the hotel, which for convenience and desirableness of situation cannot be excelled throughout the whole colony.

To an industrious person acquainted with the routine of a public business, and possessing means, the above presents an opportunity that seldom occurs, and one with proper management that cannot fail to ensure a CERTAIN FORTUNE.

For further particulars apply at the Auction Mart.

Terms liberal.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. — Handsome drawing-room and bedroom to Let, at 23, Elizabeth-st. north.

GOODS STORED in any quantity, at 4d. per ton per week. Apply to RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

GARNERVILLE.—To LET, at Upper Paddington, Old South Head Road, a House of nine rooms, named Garnerville, with back kitchen, &c., complete. The house, just completing, commands, in the front, a splendid view of Botany Bay, and in the rear an extensive view of the waters of Port Jackson. There will be a garden at the entrance and a yard at the back; the whole surrounded by a fence, and unconnected with any other building. The omnibuses pass to Waverley. The workmen on the premises will show the house, and further particulars can be ascertained at the *Herald* Office; or of Messrs. GOOLD and FIELD, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

HOUSE TO LET, four rooms, kitchen, and water Rent, 27s. Apply, W. H. CHAMBERS, Bay-street, Glebe

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PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET, Furnished, in the Township of Sofala, now in full trade. Apply to R. CROTTON, corner of Goulburn and George-streets.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 13, Castlereagh-street.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE at Woolloomooloo House, No. 73, William-street, Woolloomooloo, near the Race Course. — Country members of the Legislative Council, families visiting Sydney, and new arrivals, will find this establishment exactly to their minds, it combining all the comforts of home with the convenience of a private hotel. The proprietor has been induced to enter upon it to meet the wants of the more respectable classes for an establishment of the kind, where cleanliness and attention on the part of servants, with a liberal table, can be obtained. Also, Apartments without board.

STORES.—To LET, spacious Stores in York-street, 3 doors from Market-street, at present occupied by Messrs. A Fairfax and Co. Possession in a week—for a term, if required. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 18, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, a substantial Residence and Orchard on the Bedlam Road, Ryde, Kissing Point, Parramatta River, 25 acres of good land, 15 of which form a productive orchard and vineyard; two cottages on the land, abundance of good water. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mrs. LINDSEY, on the property, Ryde.

TO LET, at Botany, a delightful residence, within thirty minutes' drive of Sydney, containing drawing, dining, and breakfast rooms, and five excellent bedrooms, with kitchen, dairy, laundry, gardener's house, two-stalled stable, coach-house, and piggery, with a most productive garden, and extensive paddock, suitable for a family of distinction, where all necessaries for comforts are on the premises. For terms apply to A. LENEHAN, 66, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a House situated in Jubilee-terrace, Palmer-street, containing six rooms, with or without coach-house and stable. For particulars enquire 26, Palmer-street, or to LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

TO LET, a newly-erected water-side Residence, situated four miles from Sydney, and consisting of eight good rooms, four attics, cellars, and large verandah facing the north east, and commanding a beautiful view of the river, detached kitchen, laundry, &c., and as much garden and cultivation ground as the tenant may require. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

TO LET, for a Term, a Cottage, with every convenience for a family, distant six miles from the Post Office, and situate on the Parramatta-road. A good garden, paddock, &c. Apply to Mr. MADER, Stationer, No. 174, George-street.

TO LET, a Stone Cottage, at Waverley, containing seven rooms, a stable, and gig house, a well of water, and about a quarter of an acre of Land. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH VICKERY, at Waverley; or Mr. E. VICKERY, 210, George-street.

TO BE LET, the Inn, Store, and Premises situate on the road to Goulburn, about 18 miles on the Sydney side of that place in the town of Marulan, containing a large bar, tap-room, ball-room, and about twenty other rooms, with extensive stabling, out houses, and garden. To a respectable tenant the property will be let at a low rental. Apply at the office of Mr. M'CULLOCH, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those central and commodious Premises in George-street, adjoining the new Commercial Bank, at present occupied by Messrs. Benjamin and Moses. Apply to Mr. P. HART, George-street.

TO LET, well furnished, a handsome Sitting-room, 25 feet x 14, and Bedroom, with servants' room and the use of kitchen, fitted with American stove. Apply at Post Office, Paddington.

TO LET, a House in Liverpool-street, containing 6 rooms. Apply to JOHN DALLEY, Macquarie-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Natural History.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, May 17th, at 11 o'clock,

A small but choice collection of Birds and Shells, from the various colonies, collected by the late Mr. Strange, and sold for the benefit of his family.

Terms, cash.

Thirty-two Packages of Assorted Drapery, Slops, Millinery Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received for sale by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, THIS DAY, May 17th, at 11 o'clock,

Thirty-two packages assorted drapery, slops, millinery, &c., comprising

Rich embroidered scarlet wool shawls
Embroidered silk corner barege band erchiefs
Embroidered white and coloured muslin robes and shawls
Ladies' woollen cloaks
Ladies' dresses, made up
Men's lambswool hose
Coloured blankets
Trimmed straw bonnets
Gentlemen's superior white shirts
Linen fronts and collars
White and brown linen drills
Fancy drills, for boys' dresses, &c.
Damask table linen
Gentlemen's merino paletots
Men's cloth jackets
Silk and fancy vests
Gentlemen's cloth morning coats
Alpaca paletots and jackets
Black cloth vests
Men's super flannel vests
Gents' silk and satin neckties
Ladies' mourning collars
French cambric handkerchiefs
Children's robes and dresses
Worked collars and habit shirts
Umbrellas and parasols
Huckabacks
Indiarubber coats, and various other articles.

Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Valuable Building Allotments, being the choice portions of the Woolloomooloo Property known as the RILEY ESTATE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Trustees of Mrs. F. E. O'Connell to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, on MONDAY, May 28, at 11 o'clock,

All those valuable building allotments comprised in

BLOCK No. 21.

LOTS 1 to 5 of which have frontages to Bourke and Thomson streets of 17 feet, by a depth of 124 feet.
LOTS 6 to 20 have frontages to Bourke and Thomson streets of 16 feet, by depths of 124 feet—lot 20 having a right to build over a lane 10 feet wide.
LOT 21 has a frontage to Liverpool-street of 23 feet, by a depth of 85 feet to a lane.
LOTS 22 to 26 have frontages of 20 feet to Liverpool-street, by depths of 85 feet to a lane.

BLOCK No. 15.

LOTS 1 to 11 have frontages to Liverpool-street of 17 feet, by 122 feet to a lane.

BLOCK No 6.

LOTS 1 to 5 have frontages to Liverpool-street of 20 feet, by depths of 85 feet to a lane.
LOT 6 has a frontage to Liverpool-street of 23½ feet, by a depth of 85 feet to a lane.
LOT 7 has a frontage to Bourke and Thomson streets of 18 feet (with a right of building over a lane 10 feet wide), by a depth of 123 feet.
LOTS 8, 9, and 10 have frontages to Bourke and Thomson streets of 19 feet, by depths of 123 feet.

BLOCK No. 2.

LOTS 1 to 4 have frontages to Liverpool-street of 21 feet, by depths of 90 feet to a lane.
LOT 5 has a frontage to Liverpool-street of 20½ feet, by a depth of 90 feet to a lane.
LOTS 6 to 13 have frontages to Brougham-street of 20 feet, by depths of 116 feet, more or less, to a lane,—lot 6 having a right to build over a lane 10 feet wide.
LOT 14 has a frontage of 14½ feet to Brougham-street, by a depth of 124 feet, and 17½ feet frontage to Burton-street, by a depth of 40 feet (adjoining the Presbyterian Manse).

☞ Parties in search of eligible building sites in healthful situations, and at convenient distances from the city, should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this sale, at which they will be enabled to select allotments from four of the most choice blocks of this portion of the Riley property.

Plans will be on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer, and the terms, which will be liberal, made known at time of sale.

Extensive Sale of elegant and superior manufactured Modern Household Furniture, from the celebrated house of William Smee and Sons, London; Tapestry, Carpets, Rugs, Handsome Table Covers, Blankets, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. Adolph Feez and Co., the importers, to sell by auction, at his Stores, York and Wynyard streets, on TUESDAY, May 22nd, at 11 o'clock,

A large and varied assortment of very superior London manufactured furniture, comprising

Spanish mahogany loo tables, 3 feet 6 in. to 4 feet 6 in.
Ditto ditto dining ditto, 12 and 10 feet by 4 feet 6 in.
Couches and sofas, hair stuffed, and covered in morocco
Cabinet and cabriole couches
Dining-room and arm chairs, covered in morocco
Suites of drawing-room furniture, hair stuffed, and covered in rich damask
Bookcases, with secretary, glass doors, drawers, sliding trays, &c.
Wardrobes, fitted with sliding trays, drawers, panelled doors, &c.
Sideboards, carved back, cellaret, and drawers, complete
Cheffoniers, fitted with cellaret, drawers, &c.
Chests drawers, round corners, solid ball feet
Washstands, with marble slabs, drawers, &c.
Plain mahogany washstands, with and without drawers
Mahogany dressing-tables
Children's commode chairs
Elegant tapestry carpets, rugs, and hassocks
Very handsome and modern all-wool table covers
Victoria, striped, ingrained, &c.
Witney blankets, 9-11, and 12-4
Best feather pillows
Flock mattresses
Solid iron four-post bedsteads
Ormolu chandeliers, 3, 4, 6, and 8 lights
Ditto candelabra, 12 lights
Fancy bird cages, &c., &c.

☞ The attention of the trade and parties furnishing is solicited to the above truly excellent lot of London-manufactured articles, made specially to order; and, in order to afford purchasers an opportunity of inspecting previously to sale, the whole will be on view, SATURDAY and MONDAY, 19th and 21st instant.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.

Wanstead House and Grounds, Cook's River, together with about 70 acres Land.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from S. H. Marsh, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, FRIDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, in one lot.

WANSTEAD HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

This beautiful and complete gentlemanly residence, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, contains on the

GROUND FLOOR—A splendid drawing-room, 28 feet by 20; dining-room, 23 feet by 17; bedroom, 24 feet 2 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; ditto, 24 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 1 inch; ditto, 26 feet by 10 feet; ditto, 20 feet by 16 feet; dressing-room, 11 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 2 inches; library, 18 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 8 inches; kitchen, 19 feet 7 inches by 13 feet 8 inches; scullery, store-room, and fine entrance hall; also two large servants' rooms over the kitchen.

The OUT-HOUSES consist of stabling for four horses, coach house, harness room, cow-house, fowl-house, piggery, &c.

The LAND ATTACHED consists of 14 acres 3 roods 9 perches, having a frontage to the main road leading to George's River, Illawarra, &c., also to a back lane, and Caledonia-place; it also possesses the immense advantage of having a frontage to Cook's River of 600 feet.

☞ The great portion of the land is under a high state of cultivation, being laid out in a most elegant and tasteful manner—the garden containing fruit trees of every description, and of an exceedingly fine quality, viz.—oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, nectarines, apples, loquats, vines, and strawberries, &c., &c. There is also a capital Bathing House; and the river abounds in fish, wild fowl, &c.

\. It is not within the limits of an advertisement to do justice to this truly beautiful and valuable property; but contemplating purchasers are earnestly invited to visit the spot and judge of the accuracy of this brief observation, the omnibusses which convey passengers within an easy walk of the house affording daily facilities for this purpose.

NOTE.—The value of this property will be considerably enhanced and the distance from town materially lessened when the dam or bridge across Cook's River, now commenced by Messrs. Fisher and Thompson, and the intended Railway from Newtown to Cook's River is in operation.

The quality of some portions of the land, as suitable for market gardeners, is indisputable; and the healthy position and magnificent views of most of the building allotments is unsurpassed, if equalled by any in the suburbs.

The household furniture, which is excellent and useful, may be taken by the purchaser of the house at a valuation, as also the stock of

Milking cows
Pigs, poultry
Horses, &c.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer, where a detailed plan of the property may be inspected.

Title unexceptionable. Terms at sale.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER SCHOONER WATER WITCH, About 93 tons register, but carries upwards 150 tons.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The fine Aberdeen clipper schooner WATER WITCH, 93 tons register, but carries upwards of 150 tons, with all her sails, spars, gear, boats, &c., as she now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to day of sale.

The WATER WITCH was built in Aberdeen, of GOOD OLD ENGLISH OAK, by one of the most celebrated builders of the day, and was coppered with heavy metal in Singapore last June, from whence she landed a cargo in Launceston in first-rate order, without a stain; she is copper-fastened, and well found in sails, gear, ground tackle, &c. Her inventory contains every requisite necessary for a vessel of her tonnage.

☞ This valuable vessel is now offered for unreserved sale, and the auctioneers have every confidence in strongly recommending her to the mercantile marine; she is faithfully built, and unquestionably a smart sea-going vessel. A thorough inspection is invited prior to day of sale.

Terms, liberal.

Two Substantial Stone-built Two-storied Houses, on the east side of Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, a few doors south of William-street.

Day of sale, THURSDAY, 17th May next, at 11 o'clock.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock

Two handsome and substantial stone-built houses, each two stories, containing four good-sized rooms, with detached kitchen, a supply of good water, and large yard.

The houses have cut stone fronts, with balconies; the side and back walls of good hammer dressed masonry; the partition walls of 9-inch brickwork; all well plastered. The whole of the work is done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.

Each house stands on 20 feet to Riley-street, with a depth of 100 feet to Crown-lane, on which other houses might be erected.

Title satisfactory.

Plans on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale.

☞ Intending purchasers are particularly requested to call and inspect the premises prior to the sale.

To Medical Men, Chemists, and Druggists.

WOLLONGONG.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from Dr. Kinnear, in consequence of his removal to another district, to sell by auction at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

The remaining term of the lease of the premises occupied by him, in Harbour-street, Wollongong, next door to Russell's Hotel, together with the whole of the stock of drugs, bottles, &c., forming a complete dispensary or druggists' establishment.

To medical men now arriving in the colony, this presents a rare opportunity of at once stepping into a lucrative business, &c., the only one of the kind in this flourishing district.

To a skilful practitioner an introduction to a good practice might be negociated.

For further particulars apply to Dr. KINNEAR, Wollongong, or to Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, City Mart.

Terms at sale.

THE RIVER CHIEF!!!

A thorough substantial colonial-built Brig, of 150 tons register, but will carry 220 tons, and a light draught of water; built at Swan River, by a celebrated builder, of the best colonial hardwood, alike impervious to the worm or dry-rot.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

That thorough substantial colonial-built brig RIVER CHIEF, 150 tons register, but carries 220 tons cargo, on a light draught of water, with all her sails, stores, spars, boat, and appurtenances, as she now lies in the Cove, where intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to day of sale.

The RIVER CHIEF is built of the best colonial hardwood, and is without doubt as strong as wood and iron can make her. She is a staunch weatherly vessel, requiring little or no ballast for a coasting trip, and as a collier would be invaluable on account of the great saving in sailing expenses, and her large carrying properties. To an industrious man a handsome income may be made by employing her on this coast, even at the present low freights; and during the coming winter months, when freights invariably advance 50 per cent., she may earn her original cost without difficulty, as she is unquestionably the best adapted vessel for a collier in the harbour.

To parties requiring a vessel to send to the South West coast for a cargo of flour, or to the East for rice, the present is an opportunity well worthy of attention.

Inventory may be seen at the Rooms.

Terms, liberal at sale.

The faithfully-built, thoroughly sound, and capacious British Brig PERSEVERANCE (which arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of the A. A. Company's Coal), 259 tons register, but carrying upwards of 450 tons dead weight.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th May, at eleven o'clock,

The faithfully built, thoroughly sound, and capacious British brig PERSEVERANCE.

This faithfully built Sunderland brig shifts without ballast, is well found in stores of every description, having an extensive inventory. She was built in England, expressly for the coal trade, from a port whence vessels are subject occasionally to take the ground with full cargo in, so that the floor timbers and most of the planking are of extraordinary strength. She has been recently on the Patent Slip, thoroughly overhauled, and made perfect for a long voyage to carry cargoes to all ports and places, under the close personal inspection and approval of two of the most skilful marine surveyors in this colony.

The PERSEVERANCE offers greater advantages for the Sydney or Melbourne trade than any other vessel, from the fact of her carrying 450 tons dead weight, while her monthly expenses for victualling and wages do not exceed those of any other vessel of 259 tons register; and this very money-making quality is a still greater inducement to those desirous of availing themselves of the high rates of freight now ruling in the foreign and home trade, in which the present owner has never been engaged, and on that account has refused a charter for sugar from Java; her capacity being too great for his requirements, is the sole motive for his parting with her.

N.B.—The purchaser of the vessel will have the privilege of also purchasing the Cargo of A. A. Company's Coals now on board; otherwise, ten days will be required to discharge them.

Terms.—25 per cent. cash; the residue by approved bills at three, six, and nine months, with bank interest added only on the last two bills; security on the vessel if required.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her prior to day of sale at WHITTELL'S WHARF, Bathurst-street, right hand side, where she now lies, and where further particulars may be ascertained at the office.

Important to Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, &c.

87 Packages New Goods, just landed, and for positive unreserved Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, 211, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

N M over P¾

1 case, containing 50 hunting hangers, or rifle swords, with sheaths
2 cases, containing 5 boxes each, a complete set of miners' tools
3-5—3 cases, 50 each, steel shovels, with handles
6-10—5 ditto, 50 ditto, double picks, with handles
11—1 ditto, 100 helved hatchets, with handles
12—1 ditto, 100 hand saws, 18, 20, 24, 26 inch
50 tenon saws, 12, 16 inch
13-17—5 ditto, each a complete set of joiner's tools
18—1 cask, containing 12 dozen polished round steel shovels
19—1 ditto, 100 single picks
20—1 ditto, 15 dozen gate hinges, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20
21—1 ditto, 10 ditto T hinges, 8, 10, 12, 14 inch
5 ditto H ditto, 6, 8
5 ditto, H ditto, ditto ditto
22—1 cask, 24 smoothing irons
6 coffee hand mills
6 japanned coffee pots
24 tea kettles
5 dozen curry combs
5 dozen hair brushes
23—1 cask, containing 50 coffee mills
24—1 ditto, ditto 5 iron bedsteads
27—1 iron money chest
28—1 ditto ditto, large
29—1 ditto ditto, ditto

Also several packages, containing

Assorted brushware
Daggers
Hunting knives
Corkscrews
Candlesticks
Drawer and cupboard locks
Brass ditto
Iron rim locks
Brass plated ditto
Ditto rim ditto
Hinges, &c., &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's issue.

Terms at sale.

Town of Muswellbrook.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th day of May, at 11 o'clock, by order of the mortgagee,

An allotment of land, containing a quarter of an acre, commencing on the south-west section of Allotment No. 4; bounded on the south by Hill-street, being a line bearing east 5 chains, or 330 feet; then by a line bearing north 50 links; then by a line bearing west 5 chains to Bridge-street; and by Bridge-street, being a line south 50 links, to the commencement.

On which is erected a house, containing three rooms, and sundry out-buildings.

Plan on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale.

TWO COTTAGES AND SHOP AT THE GLEBE, Near to Lyndhurst.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 17th day of May, at 11 o'clock,

All the right, title, interest, and estate, in and to the equity of redemption of all those pieces or parcels of land, being lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, of the Minerose Estate, situate, lying, and being in the district of Liberty Plains, in the county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales; commencing at the north-west corner of lot 2, bounded towards the west by Buyers-street 742 feet, towards the south by Joseph's-place 204 feet, towards the east by part of lot 13 207 feet, on the north 152 feet; again towards the east 478 feet, again towards the north by lot 2 to the point of commencement 198 feet, more or less. And also of, in, and to all that other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland, commencing at Norton-street, Glebe, near Sydney, and bounded on the east by that street, 33 feet to Campbell-street; on the north by Campbell-street 96 feet; on the west by a line running southerly 83 feet; and on the south by a line running easterly 97½ feet to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 10 perches, more or less, being part and parcel of land demised to Michael Egan Murnin, and designated as No 18, on plan, whereon are erected three messuages or dwelling houses, and which said pieces or parcels of land are mortgaged to the said Michael Egan Murnin, of Sydney, merchant, to secure the payment of three hundred and fifty-four pounds, and which mortgage bears date the 5th day of March, 1855.

The two cottages erected on the ground in Campbell-street are framed and weather-boarded, on brick foundation; the fronts finished in imitation of stone-work, with sunk joints; new verandah in front, and all well shingled. The inside lined, canvassed, and papered; cupboards fitted in parlours.

At the corner of two of the principal streets stands a shop, erected in the same manner as the cottage, and fitted up in the same style, with parlour, bedroom, and kitchen.

Plan on view.

To Furniture Dealers and Others.

THURSDAY, 17th May, 1855.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. J. Turley Jones, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, THIS DAY, 17th May, the following splendid assortment of furniture, consisting of

Mahogany cheffoniers
Loo tables
Hair seated chairs
Couches
Chimney glasses
Drawing-room furniture
Shop fittings and counter
Weighing machine
Empty kegs and casks
Timber. Also
2 ullage casks sherry wine
4 dozen whiskey
5 gallons rum
10 gallons brandy.

THURSDAY, 17th May.

To Chemists and Druggists,

Well Assorted Invoice of Drugs, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Concentrated Inf. senna, bottles
Ditto ditto colomba and rhei
Ditto Amont Co., Gentian Co.
Liquor potassios, plumba
Ditto ino sedatium
Concentrated syrup lemon
Extract hyasom pota, conie, colocl, tavoyeia
Essence of patchoul, hidistrope, rose
Millefleur, violet, jasmin, magnolia
Sweet briar, jockey club
Concentrated acetic acid
Transparent peppermint lozenges
Ginger, jujubes, refined juice
Rose fruit lozenges, acid drops
Raspberry ditto
Sulphuric acid
Linseed meal
Ceta. album aug.
Rad columba elect. ipecac.
Ung. hid fort
Plumb acet, euss
Pil. hydrarg, hyd. richlim
Inci oxyde, ferra citras and quinine
Potas. ioded. hyd chloride
Essence bergamot, chloroform, iodine, jalopi
Aloes, citric acid, scammin aless,

And various other drugs, too numerous to particularise.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd of May.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, Hawkers, and others.

Important and Unreserved Sale of the Stock-in-trade of Gold and Plated Jewellery, Watches, Silver Plate, Diamond Goods, Plated Ware, &c., of the Temple of Fashion, George-street, by order of the Executors to the Estate of the late Mr. J. J. Cohen, Jeweller.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the Executors in the above Estate, to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street, known as the Temple of Fashion, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, without reserve.

GOLD WATCHES.

Gold patent ¾-plate levers and hunters
Gold lever chronometer, balance, 10 holes, jewelled
Gold ¾-plate levers, 6, 8, and 10 holes, jewelled
Gold lever, centre seconds, with stop
Gold duplex watches
Gold English rich levers, a shop regulator
Gold Geneva hunting and open face watches
Gold Geneva levers, open face and hunters, jewelled in 10 and 13 holes
Gold horizontal hunters and open face watches, gold domes

SILVER WATCHES.

Silver chronometer, by Bentley and Beck, J. R. Arnold, Hayley, Wigmore-street
Silver duplex watches
Silver patent levers, English, hunters, and open face
Ditto ditto ¾-plate
Silver verge hunters and open faces
Silver Geneva levers, hunters and open faces
Silver horizontal hunters

DIAMOND GOODS.

Diamond rings, single stone, 4, 5, and 9 stones
Brilliant and sapphire rings
Single stone brilliants, diamond and pearl rings
Diamond and ruby rings
Brilliant brooch, with earrings to match

GOLD CHAINS.

Bright gold guards
Ladies' gold chains
Fine gold alberts, gold brequets
Gold-mounted hair guards

SNAPS, SWIVELS, SEALS, EYEGLASSES, &c.

Flat gold snaps and slides, gold snaps and ends
Gold-mounted jet snaps and swivels
Gold split rings, armlet snaps, chains
Gold sleeve links, gold eye glasses
Gold spectacles, double eye hand glasses
Double hand eye glasses, pearl and ivory frames
Silver convex and concave spectacles
Gold pins, coral necklaces, silver seals
Silver-mounted scent bottles

RINGS, BROOCHES, STUDS, EARRINGS.

Fine gold mourning rings
Gold signet rings, in variety
Ladies' fine gold rings
Fine gold wedding rings and keepers
Bright gold hoops and half hoops
Bright gold tops, gold sleeper
Fine gold studs, malachite best buttons
Fine gold coat links
Ladies' gold armlets
Gold brooches, cameos, pebble
Gold mounted onyx, emerald tassel
Carbuncle drop, pendant knot brooch
Pink topaz and pendant turquoise
Aquamarine amethyst, sprig
Gold thimbles, pencil cases
Ladies' gold lockets, gold seals
Bright gold earrings

STERLING SILVER GOODS.

Tea sets, three articles
Coffee pots, teapots, cruets
Butter coolers, sugar baskets
Mugs, chased, embossed mustard pots
Wine strainers and salts, cream ewers, muffineers
Inkstands, labels, sauce ladles
Dinner and dessert forks, albert patterns
Dessert spoons, table forks, queens
Table and dessert forks, thread pattern
Table spoons, shell pattern, plain
Queen's pattern tea and egg spoons, salt spoons
Fish slices, soup ladles, gravy spoons
Silver knife, fork, and two spoons (traveller's suit)
Sugar ladles, butter knives, sugar tongs
Meat skewers, pickle forks, fruit knives
Silver guards, alberts, pencil cases, thimbles
Snuff boxes, vinaigrettes, musical boxes
Silver knife, fork, and spoon in cases
Silver mounted shawl brooches

REGULATOR CLOCKS, &c.

Eight-day regulator
English octagon clocks, carriage, and inlaid gothic
Round levers, walnut case, 8-day well clocks
Gilt clocks, square levers, walnut cases
American gothic, bronze timepieces
Chain clocks
Musical boxes and airs

PLATED WARE, &c.

Plated cruets and liquors, flower stands
Candlesticks, snuffers and trays, muffiniers
Tea caddies, toast racks
Curry dishes, goblets, wine strainers
Tea and coffee services, urns, toddy urns
Salvers, cake baskets, epergnes, bottle stands
Labels, sugar crushers
Earrings, coral earrings, jet earrings
Table, tea, and dessert spoons and forks
Cheese scoops, sauce ladles, meat skewers
Salt and mustard spoons, fish slices and knives
Plated brooches, all varieties

SPECTACLES AND SUNDRIES.

Steel single temple convex and best concave
Double temple convex, shell hand glass
Spring and tortoiseshell hand glasses
Watchmaker's eye glasses
Gauze eye protectors, microscopes
Common and gilt spectacles
Ladies' work box, tortoishell
Tortoishell desks, work box and cabinet
Ditto companions, card cases
Spectacle cases and tablets

Terms, liberal at sale.

Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready by Saturday, the 19th.

☞ The above stock is to be sold without reserve, and the trade and others will do well to attend. The selection being one of the best ever offered for competition.

Preliminary Notice.

To Parties Furnishing, Brokers, and others.

Elegant Household Furniture and Effects, Silver Plate, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Edward Cohen to sell by auction, at his residence, Macquarie-street, opposite the new Treasury, on MONDAY, the 21st instant,

The whole of the above gentleman's elegant household furniture and effects.

Full particulars will be given on an early day, and catalogues are in the course of preparation.

☞ THURSDAY, May 17, 1855.

Superior China and Earthenware.

To Parties Furnishing, Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the rear, Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 17, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Sixty packages superior china and earthenware, and ornaments, viz.—

Dinner sets
Chamber ditto
Plates and dishes
China breakfast and tea services
Ornaments
Jugs
Handsome dinner plates
Ditto dishes and vegetables
Basons, teapots, sugars
Butters and creams
Tureens and sauce tureens
Vegetable dishes
Parian marble ornaments

And a great variety of other goods.

Terms at sale.

Superior Assortment of Brushware and Perfumery.

Now landing.

To Perfumers, Storekeepers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1855, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Thirty-five packages perfumery and brushware, comprising

Double distilled lavender water
Essence rondaletia
Assorted fashionable perfumes
Octagon toilet bottles, perfumes
Eau de Cologne
Brushware
Broom heads
Banister brushes
Shoe brushes
Scrubbing brushes
Register stove brushes
Superior stair ditto
Plate brushes
Japan hearth ditto
Fancy gilt ditto
Japan banister brushes
Gilt toilet banisters
Painters' dusters
Round painters' ditto
Stock brushes
Grained distemper brushes
Sash tools
Hair brushes
Clothes ditto
Hat ditto
Flesh ditto
Razor strops, nail brushes
Shaving brushes, court plaister
Sponges
Honey soap tablets
Windsor ditto ditto
Assorted ditto ditto
Sandalwood ditto ditto
Vegetable ditto ditto
Assorted soap ditto
Powder boxes and puffs
Crop combs
Braid ditto
Tortoishell ditto
Tooth brushes
Genuine bears' grease
China powder, boxes and puffs
Otto of rose, cold cream
Aromatic vinegar
Finest essence peppermint
Essence bouquet, glass stoppered bottles
Queen Victoria's bouquet
Jockey club perfume
Opera bouquet
Aromatic pastiles
Metal top boxes
Victoria cherry paste
Polished oak slabs
Desk ditto ditto
Bamboo sword cases
Penning dirk
Carved oak stick fixed
Parlour mats

And a variety of other goods too numerous to particularize.

Terms at sale.

Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, and Fittings of READ'S BAZAAR.

MONDAY, May 21st, 1855,

TUESDAY, „ 22nd, „

To commence each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

To Toy Sellers, Storekeepers, Shippers, General Dealers, and others.

COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from Mr. J. Read, who is about to return to Europe, to sell by auction, on the Premises, Read's Bazaar, Elizabeth-street,

TWO DAYS' EXTENSIVE SALE,

To commence on MONDAY, May 21st, 1855,

and TUESDAY, May 22nd, „

each day at 11 o'clock precisely.

The whole of his valuable STOCK—

Toys, in every variety
Mother-o'-pearl and inlaid articles
Jewellery
Dressing cases
Work boxes
Casket ditto
Baskets, in endless variety
Best assortment of cricket bats

• • • • • • •

Gloves and leggings
Boxing gloves
Fans
Sticks
Fishing tackle
Berlin goods
Leather and Chinese draught boards
Chessmen
China and glass vases
Ornaments
Pearl ornaments
Gold, silver, and seed beads
Purses
Pocket books
Portable dressing cases
Smelling bottles
India-rubber articles
Gutta percha ditto
Ladies' envelope cases
Ditto letter cases
Timepieces
Souvenirs
Tortoiseshell goods

and a great variety of articles in the Fancy Trade, to enumerate a portion would be superfluous.

On the second day of sale the Fixtures will be sold, precisely at 12 o'clock, being all plate glass, new, and well worthy the attention of jewellers and others.

Terms at sale.

Imported Draught Stallions.

MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed by the importer, Mr. George Wilson, to sell by public auction, at the Australian Horse Bazaar, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,

CRICHTON.—The property of J. Abell, Esq., of Worcester. He is a bright bay with black points, three years and nine months old, stands sixteen hands three inches high, is in excellent condition, a good worker, and sure foal getter; was got by Mr. Day's celebrated horse Swindon, who won the Worcestershire Agricultural Society's Prize for the best Colt, in 1848, open to all England, and whose sire was Mr. Hillier Reeves' Invincible, who won the prize at Shrewsbury, and was sold the same day for £300.

SCOTCH JOCK.—A rich coloured brown stallion, stands seventeen hands high, is in splendid condition, and a sure foal getter. He is staunch in collar, and very tractable, won the prize at Edinburgh in 1850, open to all Scotland, and is now six years old. Also,

YOUNG INVINCIBLE.—A beautiful dappled grey, two years old, stands fifteen hands three inches high; sire, Swindon, by Old Invincible, dam, a celebrated Worcestershire mare. He is very docile and a good worker, and for symmetry and activity cannot be surpassed in colony. Old Invincible was the winner of seven prizes.

N.B.—Owing to the numerous applications from parties desirous of becoming purchasers by private contract, the proprietor, Mr. George Wilson, has determined upon submitting them to public competition.

To Butchers and others.

Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from R. Fawcett, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Clydesdale, near Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, at 11 o'clock precisely,

1000 prime fat wethers, heavy
60 head fat bullocks and cows,
On their way down from the Hunter.

Terms at sale.

To Breeders of Heavy Draught Horses.

Young Major
Young Wonder
Sovereign.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the importer, Mr. George Coulton, to offer for public competition, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, May 18th, at 11 o'clock,

Young Major, a rich bay entire, rising 6 years old, 17 hands high, with immense power. Sire, Mr. Stewart's noted horse, Major; dam, a very superior mare. Major took the prize two years at Wisbeach. Grandsire, Mr. Purrant's Honest Tom; g.g. grandsire, England's Glory, which took the prize three years at Lincoln; g.g.g. grandsire, Old Honest Tom.

Young Wonder, a superior roan cart-horse, rising 5 years old, 17 hands high, late the property of Mr. John Thayer, of Bristol, and is capable of drawing three tons weight. Young Wonder was bred by Mr. Fouracres, and got by that well-known horse Warrior, and is allowed by competent judges to be the best horse then in Somersetshire. Dam, a beautiful brown mare by Brandy Ball, who won the prize at the Exeter Cattle Show in 1845. Young Wonder has served two seasons, and proved a sure foal getter.

Sovereign, a rich chestnut, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, extraordinary wide chested, clean short legs, and very active. His sire, Mr. Catlin's celebrated horse, Captain, who got the prize at the East Suffolk Show, in 1845, and afterwards sold to the Duke of Manchester; grandsire, Mr. Artis's noted horse Boxer. The sire, grandsire, dam, and grandam of Sovereign have all obtained premiums at the East Suffolk shows, and include the truest and best blood, for which the county of Suffolk so justly celebrated.

The above three horses were selected and brought out to this colony by Mr. George Coulton, whose good judgment is so well known in this colony as to guarantee them horses of the very best description, and are now in first-rate condition.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1853—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

Two Days Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, Silks, Shawls, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant,

Three hundred and fifty bales and cases seasonable goods.

The whole without reserve.

Well Stocked Orchard at Kissing Point.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, on the ground, at Kissing Point, near Face's public-house, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at 12 o'clock,

An orchard well stocked with choice fruit trees, having a frontage to the main road, situated between the properties of Mr. Wells and Mr. W. G. Burgis.

Terms, cash.

Kissing Point, Parramatta River.

Household Furniture, Live Stock, Sawn Timber, Corrugated Iron.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, the residence of the late Captain Wells, Kissing Point, near Face's public-house, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,

ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

A large carved rosewood bedstead with furniture, the original cost of which was 50 guineas
Bedsteads and bedding
Child's cot
Tables
Chairs
Carpets
Plate
Gold watch
Silver ditto
Fat pigs
Fowls
Ducks
Rabbits
Corn
Saddle and bridle
Cart and harness
Horses
Quantity of sawn timber
Ditto corrugated roofing iron
A large American stove
Gravely stove
Magnificent clock
Garden seeds
Bottled ale and porter.

Terms, cash.

The place of sale is at a convenient distance of the steamer's wharf, which will enable purchasers from Sydney and Parramatta to reach it early on the morning of sale.

The auctioneer requests punctual attendance, that the goods may be delivered the same day.

Sixty-five Packages Drapery Goods, Hosiery, Dresses, Cloths, Prints, Blankets, Flannels, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Sixty-five packages of seasonable drapery goods, viz.—

6 cases HOSIERY, containing
Lambswool hose
Ditto half-hose
Ditto shirts
Merino undershirts
Lambswool and merino pants
Lambswool and merino drawers
Brown cotton half-hose, &c.
5 cases DRESSES, &c., containing
Cashmere dresses
Gala plaids
Double-width tartan plaids
8 cases CLOTHS, &c., containing
Black broadcloth
Blue broadcloth
Striped and mixed doeskins
Bearskins
Blue pilots
Brown and black ditto
2 cases prints
4 cases cambric handkerchiefs
6 bales blankets
5 bales flannels
8 bales 33-inch croydons
6 bales 36-inch ditto
10 bales 33-inch and 36-inch domestics
5 bales 72-inch sheetings, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and the Trade generally.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th April, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Ninety-seven trunks and cases of new and superior boots and shoes, and now landing, comprising

Gents' superior watertights
Ditto walking shoes
Ditto grain shooting ditto
Ditto calf wellingtons, clumps
Ditto short ditto, ditto
Ditto patent dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto napoleon boots
Ditto prince george ditto
Men's strong watertights
Ditto very superior ditto
Ditto high back bluchers
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto extra strong ditto, tipped and ditto
Ditto oxford shoes
Ditto stout ditto
Ladies' cashmere boots, welts
Ditto ditto ditto, patent goloshed
Ditto cloth boots, ditto and welts
Ditto spring side ditto ditto
Ditto patent boots, kid tops
Ditto ditto shoes, spring fronts
Ditto morocco and carpet slippers
Children's cloth button boots, 2-5, 6-0, 10-13
Ditto cashmere ditto, ditto
Ditto patent straps, ditto
Boys' and youths' bluchers, 1-4, 10-13
Ditto heavy ditto, ditto.

Terms at sale.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Buyers, Shippers and others.

FRIDAY, 18th May.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of new and choice Goods, now landing.

MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th May, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

Seventy-seven packages of really first-rate goods, now landing, ex late arrivals, and comprising

Rich broaded glaces
Extra ditto ditto, French
Plain and shot glaces
Ditto black gros
24-inch ditto, very superior
Black and coloured satinettes
Superior black satins
Ditto ditto for vests
Silk dresses
French ditto, made up
Ditto robes, ditto, very rich
Children's dresses, of all makes
White Wigan sheetings
Ditto calicoes
Horrocks' and other longcloths
33 and 36-inch grey calico
Grey sheetings
Small pattern prints
Hoyle's 5-4 and 7-8 ditto
7-8 black and white
Print dresses
Bayadere robes
Printed cashmere ditto, flowered
Rich delaine ditto
French merinos
Ditto twills
British merinos, all wool
Coburg and delaines
Orleans and circassian cloths
Rolled linings
Twill silesias
4-4 unions
Cotton and linen diapers
Union ticks
Cotton ditto
Linen huckabacks
Scotch twill
Blue serge shirts
Fancy regatta ditto, washed and boxed
White shirts, starched fronts, ditto
Scotch twill shirts, very heavy
Gents' superior clothing
Boys' and youths' ditto
Worsted cord trousers
Moleskin ditto, RG
Worsted and cotton hosiery
Lambswool and merino ditto, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

One Hundred and Nine Trunks First Class principally London-made Boots and Shoes.

To Country Storekeepers and the Boot and Shoe Trade generally.

Auction Sale, THURSDAY, 17th May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Rooms, 178, George-street North, opposite to Hunter-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, 17th May,

One hundred and nine trunks boots and shoes, of the very best manufacture, from the most noted houses, as will be manifest on inspection, and principally adapted for the present season's wear, comprising of

GENTS'

Patent wellingtons
Ditto ditto, short
Ditto ditto albert
Ditto ditto elastic
Calf wellingtons, bevil
Ditto ditto, stout
Ditto ditto, clumps
Ditto ditto short, light, and stout
Ditto button boots, kid tops
Ditto elastic ditto
Ditto balmoral ditto, shooting
Ditto cossacks
Ditto lace and button shoes.

LADIES'

Cashmere boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto, elastic, ditto
Ditto and cloth ditto, welts
Ditto ditto ditto, leather goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, seal ditto
Patent slippers, pumps
Ditto ditto, welts
Seal ditto, pumps and welts

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

Calf welts, 10-13, 1-4
Ditto ditto, short, 10-13, 1-4
Ditto button boots, ditto
Ditto lace shoes, ditto
Ditto cossacks, 6-9, 10-13, 1-4
Strong lace boots, 10-13, 1-4.

CHILD'S AND MAIDS,

Cashmere and cloth boots, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto, leather goloshed
Patent and seal straps, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Cordovan ditto, ditto

MEN'S

Stout calf welts, 9, 10, 11, 12
Ditto kip ditto, clumps
Ditto ditto cossacks, H.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, large nailed
Ditto ditto watertights, superior

WOMEN'S

Stout leather boots, lace
Ditto ditto, to button
Ditto walking shoes
Ditto cloth boots, 5, 6, 7, 8, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and Speculators.

MONDAY, 21st May.

On the Circular Wharf.

Large Unreserved Sale by Auction of

Best Baltic Deals, 2, 3, and 4 cuts
Ditto ditto ditto, uncut
Ditto ditto ditto, Battens
Panel Doors
Window Sashes
Lead, Zinc, Galvanized
Iron, Roman Cement
Plaster of Paris, &c.

Now landing, ex Beatrice, Ganymede, and Trafalgar.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY next, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, prompt,

The following goods, without the least reserve, to close the several shipments, viz.:—

100 barrels new roman cement
1700 baltic deals, 3 x 7, 3 x 9, 3 x 11, 3 x 12, uncut
700 ditto ditto, 3 x 7, 3 x 9, 3 x 11, 3 x 12, with 1, 2, and 3 cuts
White pine grooved and tongued boards
Window sashes, assorted sizes
Handsome panel doors
Ditto glazed ditto
Ditto French lights
Best Bangor slates, 20 x 10, 22 x 11, 21 x 10, 18 x 10, 16 x 9, 14 x 8
Sheet lead, Nos. 4, 5, and 6
Galvanized corrugated iron, 18, 20, 22, 24 guage
Zinc, 9, 10, 11, 12 guage; &c., &c., &c.

This sale offers an excellent opportunity to persons having spare ground to lay in a stock, at prices that must leave a handsome return.

Immediately after which will be sold

15,000 to 20 000 feet prime cedar, cut in a superior manner, from ½ to 2 inches. In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Artists, Engineers, Mechanics, Engravers, &c.

RISHWORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s) Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 17th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of scientific works, valuable engravings from the old masters, &c., comprising

Scientific works, Smeaton's Reports on Engineering, Gregory's Mechanics, Mechanics for Practical Men, Tracts on Hydraulics, Stephenson's Locomotive Engine, Moseley's Mechanics of Engineering, Manual of Lithography, Hullmandel's Treatise on ditto, Griffin's Chemical Recreations, Reid's Chemistry, works on architecture, &c., &c.

Original drawings of old Italian masters
Ditto engravings from ditto ditto
Sextant, box of colours, drawing curves, squares, &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, situate in Charles-street, close to Liverpool-street.

TERMS.—Part of the purchase money may remain secured on the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock,

An excellent TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, situate in Charles-street, about midway between Francis and Liverpool streets.

It is built of stone, with neat CUT-STONE FRONT, and contains two good rooms on the ground floor, and two good rooms on the first floor, with a capital kitchen in the basement, which opens into the yard at the back.

It stands on a block of land having about 13 feet frontage to Charles-street, by a depth of about 80 feet, extending to a reserved lane at the rear; the whole enclosed with paling fence.

☞ This house is nearly new, is substantially built and well finished, and has a slate roof. It is in a very convenient position, within a short distance of the busiest parts of the city; is now let to a respectable tenant at 30s. per week, and is one of that class of properties which, from situation and structure, will always command a tenant.

NEWTOWN TOLL-BAR.

3 CAPITAL SHOPS, situate on the right hand side of the Newtown Road, within a few yards of the Toll-bar, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. Holmes, Coney, and Phelps.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock,

Three Capital Shops, situate on the Newtown Road, almost adjoining the Toll-bar.

NO. 1, contains large shop, back parlour, and china closet, on the ground floor, and 3 good bedrooms on the first floor, kitchen, &c., at the rear.

NOS. 2 and 3 each contain a spacious shop, back parlour, and china closet on the ground floor, and 2 bedrooms on the first floor, kitchen, &c., at the rear of each house.

\. There are good back yards to each of the houses, and an EXCELLANT WELL OF WATER, fitted with windlass for the use of the three.

☞ These houses are substantially built of brick on stone foundations with stone basecourse, and are nearly new, having only been completed about three months. The roofs are slated, with lead gutters, and a distinct rain-water down pipe to each house. The carpenters' and joiners' work is strongly executed and well finished. All the rooms are papered, and the whole of the painted work has had four coats. They are now occupied by respectable tenants, and are yielding at the rate of £300 PER ANNUM at rentals considerably below the market rate. The situation is one which may be truly said to be OF DAILY RISING IMPORTANCE, and as they are now brought forward with the positive intention of a sale, the purchaser may rest assured that he has SECURED A GOOD INVESTMENT.

There is not a single public house in the immediate neighbourhood, and the site is in every respect an excellent one for such a purpose.

Plan on view at the Rooms

BY ORDER OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LATE ALEXANDER M'LEAY, ESQ.

ULLADULLA.

Three beautiful DAIRY FARMS, containing respectively 298 acres, 260 acres, 275 acres, being some of the Suburban Farms, about two miles from the town of Ulladulla.

POSITIVE SALE.

TITLE—Grant from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the representatives of the late Alexander M'Leay, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock,

Three beautiful DAIRY FARMS, situate within about two miles of the flourishing SEAPORT of ULLADULLA.

FARM No. 1

Contains 298 ACRES, is No. 3 of the suburban allotments near Ulladulla, and is bounded on the east by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, on the south by a measured portion of 320 acres and other small farms, and on the north by a measured portion of 260 acres.

FARM No. 2

Contains 260 ACRES, is No. 4 of the suburban allotments near Ulladulla, and is bounded on the north by the Nurrawallee Creek, on the east by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Farm No. 1, and on the west by a measured portion of 275 acres.

FARM No. 3

Contains 275 Acres, is No. 5 of the suburban allotments at Ulladulla, and is bounded on the north and east by the Nurrawallee Creek and Farm No. 2, and on the west by a measured portion of 300 acres.

☞ These farms are all well watered, and upon the land there is a large quantity of blue gum timber, which is invaluable to our colonial ship builders, as is exemplified by the fact of some of our largest and best coasting craft being entirely constructed of this durable wood. From the proximity of these farms to Ulladulla, now considered one of

OUR BEST SEA PORTS,

they command the great facility of shipping all dairy and other produce direct for

THE METROPOLITAN AND OTHER MARKETS,

thus securing the highest current prices.

The district is well calculated for dairy purposes, the climate being moist and peculiarly favourable to the habits of milch cattle in all seasons.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

Fitzgerald's Horses.—Annual Sale.

MR. RYAN, of Penrith, auctioneer, begs to inform the public his annual sale of the above well-known horses will take place either the latter end of May or early in June, at the usual place, of which due notice will be published.

Horses.

Broken in to Saddle and Harness.

MR. JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from John Grant, Esq., of Lowther Park, to sell by auction, at Mr. James Lauder's, Oddfellows' Inn, St. Mary's, South Creek, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of May instant, at 12 o'clock noon,

Fifty Horses, twelve of which are broken in to saddle and harness, perfectly quiet and in good condition. The residue consist of unbroken colts, mares, and fillies of a very useful description, suitable for New Zealand and the adjacent colonies.

Buyers for those markets will find this lot well worthy of their attention, as they are equal, if not superior, to any that have been offered for sale during the season.

They will positively be sold without the least reserve.

Terms at sale.

Parramatta.

Sale by Auction, at the King's School, FRIDAY, 18th May—by

MR. J. F. STAFF, the effects of the late Rev. R. Forrest, &c.

A classical and theological library, about 600 volumes, handsome book shelves, with glass fronts, a seraphine, pianoforte, symphonium orchestrian, cheffonier, sofa, dining table, pier glass, and a variety of other useful articles of furniture, the whole to be sold without reserve.

Sale at half-past 11 o'clock.

Sale by Auction, by

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR, at Dorset's Sale Yards, George-street, Windsor, at 11 o'clock, on SATURDAY next, the 19th May,

A very superior lot of colts and fillies, the property of Mr. James Hale, of Fairfield, 30 in number. They have just arrived from the Hunter, in splendid condition. There are several pairs of bays amongst them; would make excellent matches for carriage pairs; and the whole lot are adapted for all purposes, and are to be sold without reserve.

Preliminary Notice.

Positive Sale of an Extensive Cattle Station, by order of the Executor of the Estate of the late Owen Bowen.

The Valuable Station known as the Jedgar, on the Neimur and Wakool Rivers, with about 3000 Head of Cattle.

BEAR and SON have received instructions from Thomas Hyland, Esq., sole executor to the above mentioned estate, to sell by public auction, of which due notice will be given (if not disposed of by private contract).

The above mentioned station, with about 3000 head of cattle, a large draught of which are fat, none having been sold for the last two years. The improvements consist of four good paddocks, containing about one thousand acres, a large stockyard of the very best description, with eight compartments, and swinging gates, a well-built two-stalled stable, with loft; a comfortable cottage, with five rooms; a garden, a snug dairy and store, with every other convenience necessary for an establishment of the kind. There is also a hut and yard on the run, nine miles from the homestead, for the convenience of gathering cattle on. The farming implements to be taken by the purchaser at a fair valuation.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, at their rooms, 66, Queen-street.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

(From Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.)

EXPORTS FROM THE DISTRICT DURING THE WEEK.—The following is an abstract of exports, from the published manifests of the steamers and coasters, of the principal produce (exclusive of wool and tallow) received coastwise in Sydney from the Hunter River District, during the week ending May 9, 1855:—

Grain, bags	180	Horses	26
Wheat, bags	300	Calves	10
Maize, bags	200	Sheep	30
Hay, trusses	71	Fowls, coops	20
Ditto, tons	14	Coals, tons	1689

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND TALLOW.—The following is a statement of the export of wool and tallow shipped at Morpeth by the steamers, from the 5th to the 11th May, 1855:

	Wool. bales.	Tallow. tons.	cwt.	qrs.
A.S.N. Co.'s wharves:				
May 6.—Per Tamar	41	0	0	0
7.— „ Ben Bolt	33	0	0	0
8.— „ Illalong	79	0	0	0
11.— „ Collaroy	111	0	0	0
Totals	264	0	0	0

THE WEATHER.—At length the wintry dry westerly wind has visited us, and we may now expect frosts, we presume. This change in the weather will soon dry up and harden the roads, and will be welcomed by all persons, after so long a continuance of wet weather.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON THE ACCIDENT AT PEARCE AND CROFTON'S MILL.—Pursuant to the last adjournment, the coroner met the jury at the Northumberland Hotel, on Monday, at ten o'clock a.m., but owing to the absence of one of the jurymen (Mr. C. Baldwin), whose recognisance was declared forfeited, the inquest was adjourned till Monday next, 21st May, at ten o'clock a.m. Mr. Keene, the Government mining surveyor, was in attendance as a witness, and was bound over to appear next Monday. A letter was also read from the firm of Messrs. Russell, Sydney, stating that Mr. G. Russell was at present in Melbourne, and could not be present, whereupon a fresh summons was issued for his appearance next Monday. The jurymen, having been severally bound over in their own recognizances of £30 each to attend, were dismissed.

RESULT OF LAND AND STOCK SALES.—The following is the result of sales by Mr. A. Dodds, since last report, up to the 14th instant:—79 acres at Penshurst, at £5 2s. 6d. per acre; an allotment in Newcastle for £650, and two ditto at £170 each; five half-acre allotments, Hexham, for £224 8s. 70 fat cattle, at £5 17s. 6d. to £6 6s.; 144 ditto at £6 to £7; 14 head mixed cattle for £29 2s.; and 7 horses for £178 5s. Total, £3168 16s. 6d.

MORETON BAY.

By the arrival of the City of Melbourne, steamer, yesterday, we are put in possession of papers to the 8th current. From the *Free Press* of that date we take the following:—

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the Sovereign Hotel on Tuesday last, before the coroner, Dr. Cannan, and a jury, on view of the body of Andrew Scott, who had been accidentally drowned that morning. The inquest was adjourned until the following day in consequence of one of the witnesses, who presented himself to give evidence in a state of intoxication, having been committed by the coroner. It appeared from the evidence given at the adjourned inquest, that the deceased was employed by Messrs. Towns and Co., on board of a punt belonging to that firm, which plies between Brisbane and Ipswich. On Tuesday morning the deceased, with two of his mates, named Donald M'Lennon and John M'Allister, embarked in a small dingy to go on board the punt anchored a short distance off the river bank. The dingy, which was sculled by M'Lennon, upset, and the three men were precipitated into the river. M'Allister reached the shore by swimming, and M'Lennon clinging to the dingy was picked up by the ferry boat, but the deceased sunk and was drowned. A man named Peter Dowling, who witnessed the accident from the bank of the river, courageously swam towards the spot where the deceased disappeared, but too late to render him any assistance. It appeared from the evidence that the men had been drinking together, and the deceased was more or less under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

HINT TO GOLD REWARD COMMITTEES.—The great returns which have been obtained from quartz crushing at Victoria, imperfect as the experiments have yet been, are calculated to impress the mind with vast ideas of the auriferous wealth of that important portion of New Holland. Gold digging there appears about to enter upon a new era. The usual digging process is about to be superseded by scientific mining, and the chemical separation of the ore, and if the few trials that have been made be borne out by operations on an extensive scale, a vast increase of population and wealth must soon accrue to Victoria. The yield of gold, according to the accounts, that is obtained from the few quartz crushing machines in operation is exceedingly various, ranging, according to one experimenter on the Ballaarat quartz veins, from three to fifty-seven ounces to the ton. Another authority, speaking of Bendigo, gives the average yield at two ounces of gold to the ton of quartz, and states that he considers the supply of quartz veins at the above place to be almost inexhaustible, and that he had also traced them on the Goulburn River and at M'Ivor, "where the gold was seen shining in all the quartz veins." When it is considered that a yield of half an ounce of gold to one ton of quartz is reckoned to be a remunerating return, we may form some idea of the aggregate profits to be made by regular mining in Victoria, when numerous machines shall be at work grinding down her vast masses of auriferous rocks. It is not, however, for the purpose of drawing attention to the new golden era dawning upon Victoria that we make these remarks. It has occurred to us that those communities, amongst whom was our own, who estimated the possession of gold fields so highly as to offer large rewards for their discovery would have more certainly gained their point if they had combined to purchase a quartz crushing machine, and by thus applying an infallible test demonstrated at once, and beyond all question, whether gold mining in their respective districts would ever form a profitable branch of industry. The rewards offered have been productive of no good effect, and have determined nothing, whereas a moderate sum invested in a quartz crushing machine would have left no doubt on the minds of any community as to whether their district were or were not a gold producing one. If we properly understand the accounts of quartz mining in the sister colony, veins of that rock are often found to be rich in gold when little or no trace of the metal is discoverable in the adjacent soil. We have often seen specimens of Moreton Bay quartz having the shining and glistening appearance which one of the authorities alluded to evidences as proof of the richness of gold of the Goulburn and M'Ivor rocks, and it is a pity that their value cannot be tested by one of the numerous effective quartz crushing machines now coming into extensive use in Victoria. As a pursuit, quartz crushing if the vein is moderately rich, must be a far more certain and generally successful one than mere digging.

IPSWICH, 3rd May.—On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, John Smith and Daniel Dunmore, *alias* Gillespie, were committed to take their trial on a charge of passing forged cheques upon the Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane. On the evening of the 26th, and early on the 27th ultimo, they passed three cheques in Ipswich, one for £13 5s. to Godfrey O'Rourke, one for £15 9s. to Bagot and Parkes, and one for £5 10s to J. P. Nahar. The police deserve great credit for their exertions in this case, as, within a very few hours, they had the prisoners in custody. Upon being searched, the police found upon them four other cheques, for various sums, amounting to £63 0s. filled up; a new cheque book of the Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane, with nine cheques torn out. These are accounted for—three were passed in Ipswich, two in Brisbane, and the four found on them. It has created great surprise that the clerks of any bank should sell a cheque book to any stranger. Smith acknowledged having paid 2s. 6d. for the cheque book at the Bank of New South Wales, Brisbane.

On the 1st instant, Patrick Riley was committed for trial on a charge of stabbing James Tracy in the breast with a butcher's knife on the night of the 13th March last. It appeared, from the evidence, that they were both butchers at Mr. Flemming's establishment, and had been drinking with many more. Riley went away: soon after Tracy went outside the hut for a can of water. While doing so Riley said who is that? I know you, Tracy; I have been kicked by some of you, I will have revenge; I don't want you to-night, but I have a knife here, and you shall have the first of it: with this he struck Tracy in the left breast: Tracy stepped on one side. Luckily the blow was nearly perpendicular, and the knife upon striking the bone deflected downwards and scooped out the soft flesh only.

WHAT WILL THE COLONIAL SECRETARY DO FOR WAYS AND MEANS?

(From the Geelong Advertiser.)

TAXATION is imminent, and the public mind must be made up to bear it. The simple process of land-selling is worn out, and borrowing, even if practicable, is not the resort best fitted to ameliorate the sunken finances of the colony, although temporarily an illusory appearance of prosperity might be brought about by its adoption. The policy of running the colony deeply into debt, or what is called the transference of burthens to posterity, may suit, nay would suit, and that, too, admirably, the owners of property, desirous of extensive outlay, which would appreciate its value and give a notable opportunity to clear out, and leave the real colonists to sustain the burthen. We do not charge the National Debt advocates with any such design: but where a strong desire is evinced to pursue in public interests what would be deprecated in private transactions, it is only natural to look suspiciously on the erratic course, and form one's own judgment of the probable result. Independent of municipal loans amounting to £700,000, the Government is negociating through debentures for £800,000 more, a sum sufficient in the aggregate, we submit, to test the merits of loan-mongering, and the elasticity of colonial finance. Love of taxation is an acquired taste, if acquired at all, and to the generality very obnoxious; but, like physic, is submitted to, because necessary. Though we have an inherent dislike to borrowing, it is requisite from the altered state of the colony that means not hitherto resorted to, should be devised for the support of the Government, which cannot go on perpetually drawing for every public demand out of the general revenue, except the public purse be replenished.

Assuming that the public expenditure is pared down to the quick, and economy carried out to the greatest extent consistent with efficiency, there remains a debt to be paid off, a deficiency to make, and a revenue to be created. No wonder then, that the financial measure of the Colonial Secretary is looked forward to with anxiety. Extended municipalities, if embraced by those they were offered to, would have relieved the Government not only of care, but of weighty demands on the general revenue; but up to this time the privilege of taxing themselves to relieve the general revenue, has not been looked upon favourably by the people, who are chary of foregoing their claims on the government, or accepting municipal powers in lieu thereof. Beyond this measure nothing occurs to us as having been attempted to lessen demands on the central fund, now exhausted, now replenished by borrowing, and deprived of the revenue, which in past times flowed into it from the proceeds of land sales, a Mississippi lost in a gulf.

What then will the Colonial Secretary do for ways and means? The gold revenue has eaten up itself, and a direct tax is imposed on our chief native product; and on the other hand, the Government has voluntarily charged the expense of escort service on the public, foregone all profit accruing therefrom, and presented that branch of the public service gratuitously to the Banks for their convenience, and to maintain more surely monopoly in the purchase of gold. Not being in the secrets of the Government, it is hard to predicate what may be adopted; but as the doctrine of "exigency" proved so puissant as to override all other considerations, it may be put forward again to sanction anything, and be referred to as a precedent, but will not be so quietly accepted by the House if it trench on their interest, as was the export duty on gold.

One good thing is arrived at by the adoption of the export duty. It has cleared the way of pretentions of free traders, and afforded a standing place to discuss colonial interests—colonially, instead of confusing them by hybrid notions, put forth repeatedly by speakers, entirely forgetful of the difference of our interests, as compared with England. If the Colonial Secretary should advocate increased import dues, and extend them to all foreign commodities, he can go down to the House with a bold face, and challenge all the free trade advocates to support him, and consistently they must do so, for all arguments that can be used against heavy import dues are a hundredfold more weighty against the imposition of an internal tax, a tax on our own industry. Opposition then would be self-condemnation, every speech a reproach, and every vote a record of recreancy. If "exigency" was a plea powerful enough in the one case, it will be powerful enough in the other, backed by the magic word "precedent."

A tax on property or income may be suggested—it has been mooted out of the Council, but regarded in England, the best taxed country in the world—if there be excellence accorded in laying on burthens—as a "dernier resort" we think the country hardly ripe enough for such a desirable ultimatum; but something might be effected by an equalisation of taxation, making the burthens fall on those who derive the advantage direct of state protection. Under this head we would refer to police expenditure, and cannot perceive why a costly police force, in Melbourne and Geelong should be chargeable upon the general revenue of the colony, whilst the inhabitants, for the protection of their lives and property, pay nothing. We think a great saving might be effected by the assimilation of this change to all towns and districts proportionately to the police force employed.

From the seabord a large revenue should be sought, not on the grounds of exigency, but on principle. The cost of police should be distributed and levied on the property protected, instead of being paid out of the public fund. With regard to a property tax, or income tax, or another loan, or all three, they will be affected by the prior considerations and unknown extent of exigency presumed in the public treasury. We have done in calling attention to the subject, which will be cleared up, so far as propositions are concerned, by the production of the financial measure.

THE PICTURE OF THE INTERIOR.

(From the Spectator, 3rd February.)

THE Russell scandal having torn open the door of the Cabinet, Lord Derby, who is loitering wistfully outside without the courage to make good his entrance, consoles himself by pointing sarcastically to "the picture of the interior," and joking about the "harmony" of that household. The Earl of Derby stands in that position which entitles a man to be "sent for" at a grave crisis of his country; and he thinks this the moment—when Lord Aberdeen is taking leave of Parliament as a Minister, when the Duke of Newcastle has just closed one of the most affecting appeals ever made by a statesman to the Senate of his countrymen—he, a former Minister of the Crown, and just returned from the presence of his Sovereign, thinks this the moment for pouring out a "funny" speech. If we follow the pointed finger of the scoffer, however, the first figure that we discern in that interior is the parting Premier, and it is not one to excite laughter in any but idle minds.

In plain and measured words, the patient statesman, who had pursued his duty alike through congenial peace and uncongenial war, relates how his Government has prepared the public means of this country to prosecute with advantage that great alliance on the Continent which he and his colleagues have created, which gives us the moral power of commanding an honourable peace, or of compelling it by overwhelming force. He bequeaths those industriously-collected resources to his successor, with the credit that he has earned, but has not reaped. And in doing so, while promising unbroken service to his country, he acknowledges that the mistaken and exaggerated censure of the public has its foundation in correct feeling, to satisfy which he retires. This is the first figure pointed at by Lord Derby. The ex-Protectionist Premier places himself in contrast with the ex-Peelite Premier. The parting Minister, accused with his colleagues of treachery and of aristocratic superciliousness, unmoved by the passions which have assailed him, perseveres in the strict course of duty. He reverses the sarcasm of the Athenian: the Pagan Phocion sneered when the mob applauded him: the Christian Phocion, when the multitude assails him, discerns in the rude tumult the voice of truth. The contrast with that figure has been challenged by the cabaret caricaturist who invites us to laugh.

But in that interior we see two other figures, who have been more moved in the drama improvised by one of the actors. There was a scoffer within as well as without. The man appointed to preside over the Cabinet Councils went to his chief with a plan for ousting one of his colleagues, whose capacity he hinted away; he next dropped his plan, but suddenly abandoned his colleagues because it had not been adopted; ran away from the censure which he did so little to avert; seized the opportunity of the confusion caused by his own desertion to strengthen the party against his colleagues; and then, softening some facts, heightening others, omitting more, he makes a statement inconsistent with the recollection of all his fellow-councillors. But throughout this devious course, he kept steadily one single object in view,—himself. The Government was broken up, the continental alliance risked, the honour of the country, before the enemy, imperilled; but he reckoned to stand in a better position. There are not wanting those who shout approval at the party "cleverness."

The other figure in the picture presents the exact contrast: it is that of the ill-used Secretary, who, on the creation of a new, difficult, and even dangerous office, accepted its duties without expecting credit—rather anticipating odium; who persevered in ceaseless labours through misrepresentation; who exhorted his chief to do what he liked with him for the service of the country, places himself at the disposal of Parliament, and promises to his successor continued exertions to attain success, though that successor should be a personal enemy. This is the man whom the public has pursued with obloquy. But a day of justice comes, and already we see the denouement. In Hogarth's picture of the Good and Bad Apprentices, while the bad boy is gambling on a tombstone, a sarcastic companion draws his caricature in the figure of a man hanging: we are reminded of the picture by the figure of Lord John gambling on the tomb of the late ministry, with the cabaret caricaturist chalking his likeness on the Cabinet-door.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

IN the progress of most sciences, the discoveries by which they are advanced are not always the rewards of those who have been their oldest students. This is naturally enough the cause of some vexation to those who have long toiled in one even course, and have not perhaps gained either laurels or riches. Our readers will remember many instances of these irregular successes in life. They will think of Blake, the great admiral, who was a soldier, taken from his regiment to command fleets, and who taught his sailors to conquer where no admiral before him had dared to lead. Then, too, amongst soldiers, Cromwell was bred a brewer; Clive a clerk in the service of the East India Company. And who first enabled the most skilful to conquer in battle—who banished mere brute force from the field—who produced gunpowder but a cloistered monk? Did a sailor invent the mariner's compass? Did not a Scotch student, Clark of Eldin, first instruct Rodney how to win battles by teaching him to break the line? But let us not encircle all the sciences in our glance—let us descend towards agriculture, the most valuable of them all—let us trace some of her footsteps, mark a few only of her triumphs. Ask her historians who were her sons who will in England go down to all time amongst the benefactors of their race!—who was Jethro Tull? of what profession was Menzies, the inventor of the thrashing machine? Were they not both barristers? Did not Lord Townsend introduce field turnips into Norfolk? and was not a learned physician the first advocate of the growth of mangel wurzel? These reflections, as to what such men have accomplished, might surely prompt us to listen with interest to the suggestions of all men of ability, although they may have perchance been educated to a profession very different from our own. Such energetic persons, indeed, start with some advantage in almost every fresh pursuit to which they direct their attention. Their progress is little retarded by any preconceived notions—they have no faith in the oracular wisdom of ordinary dogmas—they believe all things capable of improvement—they make the attempt in consequence of that conviction, and to try is in many cases, we all know, the half-way house to success. It was ardent efforts like these which have given the farmer many a powerful agent. It was some daring sailor—some long-sighted merchant, who, in our time, first brought him the guano of Peru; it was the chemist, labouring in his laboratory, who gave him, with many other valuable manures, superphosphate of lime.

Such reflections as these should, we repeat, prompt us to hold forth the helping hand to every man who is advocating the improvement of agriculture, without, on all occasions, stopping to ask in what school he was educated, or even the size of his farm. We confess that we are the more anxious to gather information from all sides, since we feel that, so long as the population of our country continues to increase at its present rate, so long will fresh efforts be expected and called forth, and larger harvests reaped by the tillers of its soil. Does not the experience of ages tell us that the population of this country and a consequent enlarged production of food, have long gone on increasing? It is very instructing to follow this great onward wave, if only during the last century. Taking, then, the population as being equal to the consumption of the same number of quarters of wheat, or of what is the same thing, allowing one quarter of wheat per annum as the food of each person, we find that in the year 1740, when Jethro Tull was labouring to introduce his drill and horse-shoe husbandry, the annual produce of wheat in England and Wales may be estimated to have been about 6,064,000 quarters. Another thirty years brings us, in 1770, to the days of Arthur Young, and to the dawn of modern agricultural improvements; then we find the annual produce of the kingdom increased to 7,328,000 quarters. Another generation witnessed, before 1801, the general introduction of the Norfolk husbandry, and a greatly improved system of farming. In that year, according to the first regular English census, we may regard the annual produce of wheat as having increased to 8,331,434 quarters. Now came rapidly forward one triumph of English farming after another, and nearly as fast as the population increased so enlarged the farmer's produce of wheat. We find this produce amounted, in the year 1831, to 13,897,187 quarters, so that large as was the increase of the population, it was hardly greater than the unwearied efforts of the English agriculturist. Science had now dawned upon the farms of merry England, Coke had successfully laboured in elevating the profession, he had converted large sandy heaths into wheat fields. Davy had aroused that taste for science which will long continue, we feel well assured, to add more and more grain to the farmer's stackyard. The last census, after an interval of only twenty years, tells us that the increase of food is still going on, and that in 1851 the yearly consumption of England and Wales may be considered equal to 17,905,831 quarters. It is an erroneous conclusion that the correctness of this view of the increasing productiveness of our soil is materially disturbed by the amount of our imports of foreign corn. It was certainly not the case in the first forty years of the present century, for we find that the average imports into England of wheat and wheaten flour, reckoned in quarters, was, upon an average in the ten years between—

1801 and 1810	equal to only	600,946	quarters	per annum.
1811 to 1820	„	458,578	„	„
1821 „ 1830	„	534,992	„	„
1831 „ 1840	„	907,638	„	„

It is true that the average import from 1841 to 1853 has been about 4,066,339 quarters, but, even supposing that this was all consumed in England, and four millions of her inhabitants are supported on foreign corn—even admitting, for the sake of argument, this improbable fact—yet, even then, we may ask who finds corn for the other fourteen millions but the same farms whose predecessors in 1801 (with wheat averaging 115s a quarter) and not food for 8,331,434 inhabitants! What useful conclusion, then, may we perhaps all derive from tracing in the mere outline of this great onward movement—this advancing stream of population, and this side by side increase of the means of its subsistence?, Does not, amongst many other useful conclusions, warn us to beware how we undervalue the suggestions of the uninitiated—the discoveries of men in the ranks of other professions? Should we not, on the contrary, however we may sometimes be startled by the zeal of a proselyte or the somewhat terse ridicule of the enthusiast, rather more wisely reflect that under such an (to us) uninviting exterior may be perchance contained important truths—novel information, alike valuable to England and to her great farmers?

ANECDOTE OF MACAULAY.—Macaulay, being lately desirous of obtaining information respecting eighteenth century poetry, as material for his new volumes, took his way from the Albany to Whitechapel, and bought a roll of London ballads of a singing boy. Happening to turn round as he reached home again, he perceived the youth, with a circle of young friends, was keeping close at his heels. "Have I not given you your price, Sir?" was the great man's indignant remonstrance. "All right, guv'ner," was the response, "we're only waiting till you begin to sing."—*Weekly Paper.*

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, 550, George-street South, Mrs. John Barlow, of a daughter.

At her residence, St. Mary's, South Creek, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Thomas Meacher, of a son.

At her residence, George-street South, on the 16th instant, Mrs. David Moon, of a daughter.

At South Grafton, Clarence River, on the 8th instant, Mrs Henry Alderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, Ellen Julia, fourth daughter of John Mayhew, of Sydney, late of Greek-street, Soho, London, to Richard Austin, second son of William Whitehead, of Cork.

DEATHS.

On the 5th of February last, at his residence, Hawley Villa, Camden Town, near London, aged 70, Mr. John Haddon, printer, of Castle-street, Finsbury-square, London.

At Jersey, on the 31st January last, Francis Jauncey, Esq., son of the late Henry Fige Jauncey, Esq., Captain, R.N., of Dartmouth, Devonshire, and brother of Mrs. Dickinson, Darlinghurst.

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.—Mr. DE LISSA, from London, in connexion with the celebrated firm of S. and B. Solomons, Opticians and Oculists to the Royal Family, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (see London *Times*). The optical improvements made by this firm enable persons in advanced age, as well as the young, to read with ease, and to discriminate the minutest objects with perfect distinctness. Their lenses have the most valuable advantage over spectacles now in common use, that instead of the vision becoming strained, heated, or weakened, it is preserved and strengthened. Their glasses are slightly tinted by a valuable process, known only to themselves. Telescopes, microscopes, race glasses, double and single operas, of most extensive power. Also, a very small powerful waistcoat pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles.

Observe the address—Mr. De Lissa, optician and oculist, 34, Hunter-street. A private entrance next door to the *Illustrated Sydney News*. At home from 10 till 6, Saturday excepted.

JOSEPH and DAVID M'CULLAGH will hear of their parents, who arrived by the Himalaya, from London, by addressing a letter to JOSEPH M'CULLAGH, Post Office, Sydney.

LADIES SLATES.—Now landing, at Walker's Wharf, 28,000 Bangor slates, 16 x 8, and for sale by private contract, by EDWARD SALAMON, York and Wynyard streets.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—ON SALE at the Stores of M. A. WORMS, adjoining the Oriental Bank, York-street.

Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Sherry wine, in quarter-casks
West India rum
English gin, in bottle
Hunt's double and treble diamond port wine, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Claret, in 1 dozen cases
Hock, in ditto ditto
Champagne, in ditto ditto
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
Whybrow's ditto ditto
Frost's ditto ditto
Goode, Wyatt, and Co.'s pickles
Whybrow's di to
Byass' ale and porter, in first-rate condition
Marzetti's ditto. ditto ditto
Bryant and Davis' ditto, ditto ditto
Devonshire cyder
Dixon's electro-plated ware
Pistols
Boots and shoes, of superior manufacture, now landing, ex Himalaya
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Infant's richly-braided and embroidered cloaks and hoods, now landing, ex Walter Hood
Children's French merino pelisses, now landing, ex ditto
Ladies' millinery, bonnets, now landing, ex Himalaya
Mantles, feathers, &c., ditto ditto, ex ditto
Drapery, shawls
Hosiery, ribbons, lace, gents' neckties, corahs, shirts, haberdashery
Men's moleskin trousers, leggings, &c., &c.

M. A. WORMS, York-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned:—

Bottled fruits
Jams and jellies
Mustards, 1lbs. and ½lbs.
Pickles, pints and quarts
Champion's No. 24 vinegar, in quarter-casks
Vermicilli and maccaroni
Jordan almonds
Currants and raisins
Prime loose raisins, in 56lb. boxes
White wine vinegar, in 1 dozen cases
Salad oil, in quarts, pints, and half-pints
Colman's No. 1 starch
Sardines, 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. boxes
Red herrings, in tins
White ditto, in quarter-barrels, &c., &c.

COHEN and CO., 199, George-street.

R. CASPER and CO. in returning thanks to their friends and the public generally, for their patronage during the past two years, beg to inform them, owing to their greatly increased business, and the express desire of several of their customers, that they have now received from their agents in London and Paris, a large and choice selection of the finest West of England broadcloths, English and French doeskins, cashmeres, kerseymeres, vestings, &c., &c.; and they feel confident in asserting, that all of which, for superiority of quality and style, are not to be equalled in the colony.

R. C. and CO. trust, by pursuing the same course of assiduous attention to their business and customers, which has distinguished them up to the present time, and by employing none but a very superior class of workmen, that they will merit a continuation of the same patronage with which they have been honoured since they have commenced business in Sydney.

R. C. and CO. beg also, to inform the public, that they have always on hand, a large stock of ready-made clothing of every description, of superior quality and workmanship, all made on their own premises, and equal in every respect to their bespoke work. In conclusion, their attention is called to the important fact, that theirs is the only house in Sydney where a good fitting suit may be obtained, combined with excellence of material and moderation of charge.

Observe the Address, R. CASPER and CO.,
City Coat Depôt, No. 153, George-street.
Opposite Exchange Hotel.

N.B.—Town and country orders punctually executed upon the shortest possible notice.

HOBSON and WHITING, 4, Hunter-street.—
4 cases Goods, ex Bermondsey.
6 ditto ditto, ex Walter Hood.

The undermentioned goods are now open, and are of the choicest kind.

Ladies' night-gowns, slips, drawers, chemises, night-caps; white, coloured, and flannel wrappers
Children's night-gowns, drawers, pinafores, frocks, pelisses, and coats
Infants' robes, cloaks, hoods, satin hats and bonnets, quilted and braided—some of the richest goods H. and W. have ever imported
2 cases—Baby linen; some very rich and expensive, and some at unusually low prices
1 case—Berlin wool, canvas, frames, and various requisites for needlework
1 case—The army and navy hair dye
1 case—Kid gloves; manufactured in Paris, expressly for Hobson and Whiting
2 cases—Sweet-meats, from Paris.

BILLIARDS, &c.—
Cloths
Billiard balls
Pool ditto
Pyramid ditto
Cue springs
Pockets
Tips
Bagatelle balls
Dice, with boxes

On SALE, at T. MARTIN'S, 1, Church-hill.

LAND for SALE by private contract at Camperdown.—Allotments in a high and healthy situation. Allotments with an abundant supply of water. Also, the premises known as Armstrong's Boiling-down Establishment. Terms, liberal. Apply to JOHN LUCAS, Camperdown; THOMAS CLUNE, Parramatta-street; or Mr. DICK, solicitor, Pitt-street, Sydney.

QUEANBEYAN.—For SALE, by Private Contract.—The following highly desirable property is hereby offered for sale by private contract.

THE SHAMROCK, ROSE, and THISTLE INN, situate in Macquoid-street. This house embraces the corners of Macquoid and Molongo streets, with garden, stockyard, &c. The whole stands upon an allotment of half-an-acre, and has every convenience for an extensive and profitable trade. It is let to the present tenant at £86 per annum. The lease will expire on the 1st July, 1856.

Also, THE QUEANBEYAN INN, situated in Crawford street, on No. 19, section 8. This is a brick house, with stone foundation, and is fitted up throughout with every completeness. It has also attached a large stone kitchen, store, cellar, and a granary over; together with commodious stabling, and every other convenience. This house is like se let for £80 per annum. The lease will expire on the 1st July, 1857; together with one four-roomed Brick Cottage, with verandah front, and fitted up with cedar inside; a flower garden in front, and a vegetable garden behind; a kitchen fitted up with every convenience, and a two-stalled stable and coach-house, with boarded loft over. A shop adjoining. These premises are now occupied by the proprietor, and will readily let at £40 per annum. Also the adjoining two cottages, containing three rooms each; one of them is let at six shillings per week; the other at five shillings. This property stands on No. 19, section 8.

Also, Three Tenements standing on Allotment No. 12, section 8, now producing a weekly rental of seven shillings.

Also, No. 15, Section 8, on which is erected a slab cottage, which lets for three shillings weekly. A large stock-yard is also erected on the same allotment.

N.B.—This extensive property will be sold in four separate lots, or in one, to suit the convenience of purchasers; and it must be noticed that the party or parties who purchase the two inns will be entitled to all the bar fittings and counters, which are complete and in excellent order.

Apply to Mr. THOMAS BOOTH, the proprietor, at Mr. Jacob Myers', Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

H. PHILLIP will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the residence, No. 15, Barker's-lane, Bathurst-street,

The whole of the household furniture, consisting of 1 four-post bedstead, mahogany, with bedding, tables, chairs, 6 stretchers, 4 beds with bedding, 2 chests tea, 2 bags sugar, crockery, kitchen utensils, 1 strong wheel barrow.

Timor Ponies and Saddle Horses.
From Lake George.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. F. P. Cooper to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

4 well-bred and handsome cream-coloured Timor ponies, broken to saddle, from 12 to 14 hands high
2 superior grey mares, broken to saddle
2 ditto black ditto, ditto.

Congou, Bacon, Butter, Pickles, &c.

WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 19th May, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock,

25 half-chests congou
140 quarter-chests hysonskin
36 chests ditto
11 cases English bacon
20 kegs prime butter
½ ton alum
90 cases pint pickles
200 tins confectionary, assorted.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. GEORGE SMITH will offer for sale, THIS DAY,

A few heavy draught horses
Several light ditto
A small lot of New Zealand mares
The usual number of rough stock
Carts, drays, gigs, butcher's cart
Phaeton, dogcarts, &c.

To Butchers.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions from Mr. John Abel to sell, THIS DAY,

A strong butcher's cart.

N. B. This cart was made to order, and is certainly a good article.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions from Mr. Joshua Ravencroft to sell, THIS DAY, without the slightest reserve,

11 strong useful mares.

All the above are broken in, and are a desirable lot for New Zealand purchasers.

Australian Horse Bazaar.

MR. GEORGE SMITH has received instructions from Mr. Ham to sell, THIS DAY, without reserve,

A baker's cart, together with black mare and harness

The above is worthy the attention of parties in the trade, as being a strong useful lot, and the mare being accustomed to stand anywhere.

THURSDAY'S General Sale of Horses.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,

26 head of fresh horses
Brickfield-hill and Druitt-street trial horses
Gig, carriage, and saddle horses
1 colonial-built break
1 mourning coach—a bargain
1 four-wheeled phaeton (very light), for one horse
2 new four-spring gigs
1 two spring ditto
1 new dog cart, made to order
1 cane-backed gig
4 new spring carts
2 new box drays
4 town ditto
3 sets of brass-mounted gig harness
2 ditto silver mounted ditto
4 ditto cart harness
2 ditto coach harness
Saddles, bridles, &c.
1 small model of a ship

Terms, cash.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Sixteen head of very powerful young horses, fresh from the country. They are all broken in, and subject to trials up Druitt-street, or trial in single or double harness and saddle. Among them are a very superior pair of bay carriage horses, fit for present use. They will be sold to the highest bidders, without the slightest reserve.

Terms, cash.

A Carrier's Team.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A bay horse, stands sixteen hands high, just arrived from the country with loading. He is able to draw 30 cwt. up any hill in Sydney.

A brown horse, fifteen hands high, and subject to Druitt-street trial.

Dray and harness complete.

Terms cash.

A Gentleman's Hack.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A bay horse, saddle and bridle complete. He is very quiet either in saddle or harness, such as would suit an unskilled rider. Parties wanting a good horse should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Terms, cash.

Surplus Stores
Emigrants' Fittings
Water Casks.
Ex Rose of Sharon.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, on SATURDAY, 19th instant, at half past 11 o'clock,

The whole of the stores, fittings, and water casks belonging to the Rose of Sharon.

Terms, cash.

Household Furniture and other effects.

MR. I. ALAND will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Preston's, North Shore,

The whole of the household furniture and other goods, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, looking glasses, iron bedsteads; wax, glass, china, and other ornaments; wines, tumblers, and decanters; telescope, trunk and contents, a splendid gold watch and gold guard, kitchen utensils, and a variety of goods too numerous for insertion.

N.B. Out-door sales punctually attended to.

BOOKS.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A selection of books, including
Wide Wide World
Gems of Shakspeare
Life of Wellington
Goldfinder, Travels in America
Guards of England and France
History of Germany
Domestic Magazine, Parley
Joyce's Arts and Sciences
Ivanhoe
Disraeli's Works
Nineveh
Uncle Tom
Autobiography £5 Note
Mysterious Marriage
British Seamen, &c &c.

Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
To close accounts.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,

6 packages boots and shoes, to close various shipments, viz.—
Men's strong calf wellingtons
Men's calf wellingtons
Men's strong bluchers
Children's shoes, 1 to 4
Women's adelaide boots
Women's button boots
Girls' stout leather boots, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

172 Fat Wethers, from the Clarence River.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,

172 fat wethers, just arrived from the Clarence, per Grafton steamer. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and without any reserve.

Maneroo Horses.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO., have received instructions from the breeder, Richard Brooks, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on or about the 23rd instant,

A draft of one hundred head of horse stock, principally the progeny of George 4th, own brother to Vandyke, and other imported horses. They are chiefly heavy, coaching, and draught horses, very suitable for town hacks. This is about the best and most suitable draft of horses offered in this market for a very considerable time past.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and others.
THIS DAY, Thursday, 17th May, 1855.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at half-past 10 o'clock,

The following splendid assortment of watches, consisting of
Open-face geneva watches
Hunting watches
Verge watches
Gold curb chains
Duplex watches
Silver curb guards
Gold ⅞-plated lever watches

Terms, cash.

To Drapers and others.
FRIDAY, 18th May, 1855.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of drapery, containing 20 packages, consisting of
Woollen cloths
Silks
Scarf shawls
Woollen plaids
Cotton hose
Cassimeres
Delaines
Prints
Coburgs
Toilet sheets

Further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHIPS and REAL ESTATES.—The following vessels and valuable freehold estates will be submitted for positive unreserved sale, at the Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS MORNING, Thursday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

VESSELS.

1st. The faithfully built, thoroughly sound and capacious British brig PERSEVERANCE, 259 tons, but carries 453 tons dead weight.

N.B.—The purchaser of this vessel will have the privilege of also purchasing the cargo of A. A. Company's coals, now on board; otherwise ten days will be required to discharge them.

2nd. The fine Aberdeen clipper schooner WATERWITCH, 93 tons register, but carries 150 tons general cargo.

3rd. The thorough substantial colonial built brig RIVER CHIEF, 150 tons register, but carries 220 tons cargo, with a light draught of water.

REAL ESTATE.

1. TWO handsome substantial STONE-BUILT HOUSES, each two stories, containing four good sized rooms, with detached kitchen, a supply of good water, and large yard, pleasantly situate in Riley-street, a few doors south of William-street, Woolloomooloo. Each house has a frontage of 20 feet to Riley-street, by a depth of 100 feet to Crown-lane, on which there is sufficient room for the erection of other houses.

2. A very desirable four-roomed brick-built House, on stone foundation, with kitchen, servants' room, well of water, yard and out-offices, pleasantly situate in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, having delightful views, and now let at £12 per month, to a respectable tenant.

3. The Lease of Premises occupied by Dr. Kinnear, Wollongong, situate in the very centre of the town, adjoining Russell's Hotel.

The especial attention of shipowners, captains, speculators, and capitalists generally, is directed to the above vessels and real estate, the whole of which are for positive sale, and therefore presents an opportunity for desirable investment. For further particulars see advertisements.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD,
City Mart, Thursday, 17th May. Auctioneers.

Handsome substantial Brick built two-storied House, on stone Foundation, with Balcony and Slated Roof, pleasantly situate in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, producing a rental of £12 per month.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

A comfortable brick-built two storied house, on stone foundation, situate in Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo, commanding delightful view of the harbour, city, and suburbs.

On the ground floor there are hall, parlour, and back staircase, leading to first floor, on which is a good sized drawing-room, with two French windows leading to balcony; a back bedroom and closet, with detached kitchen and servant's room over. A yard, well drained; abundance of water in the driest season. The roof is slated, and the front rooms have register stoves, with cupboards, and finished in excellent style. It is at present occupied by a respectable tenant, at twelve pounds per month.

*** To any party in search of a comfortable city residence, yet possessing all the advantages of country air and scenery, the present opportunity is well worthy attention.

The title is unexceptionable. Terms liberal.

14 Bales Woolpacks, 9½ and 10 lbs.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at their enlarged Rooms, City Mart, 211, George-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,

P in triangle over 111
1 bale, containing 75 woolpacks, 10 lbs.
112-120 9 bales, 75 ditto, ditto
121 1 bale, 80 ditto, 9½ lbs.
122-123-125 3 ditto ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

New Iron Screw Steamer Ant.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd of May, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The splendid new iron screw steam vessel Ant, just arrived from Auckland, and now lying off the Gas Works, Darling Harbour.

This first-class fine iron steam vessel was launched in July last, from the well-known yards of Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock. Registered tonnage, o.m., 153, but carries about 200 tons, on a draught of about 7 feet 6 inches; length, 105 feet; depth, of hold, 9 feet 3 inches; breadth of beam, 18 feet. She is fitted with two direct acting overhead cylinder engines; diameter of cylinder, 20-inch; length of stroke, 20 inches. 25 horse power, and tubular boiler. She has also a small tubular upright boiler, with cylinder, eight-inch diameter, and nine-inch stroke, to act as a donkey-engine, connected with a strong winch, two horse-power, for loading and discharging cargo. The hull is subdivided by three waterproof bulk heads.

Her consumption of coals is very small, being only from 4 to 5 tons in 24 hours. She has steamed 10 knots; and under canvas, 12 knots per hour. Her bunkers stowing from 27 to 30 tons of coals. Duplicates of all her working machinery are provided, and she is in every respect ready for sea.

Full and satisfactory inventory, and all only a few months old. Terms, liberal, at sale.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOOT and SHOEMAKERS.
Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day,

A shipment of really first-class goods, now in course of landing, ex Walter Hood, comprising every description of ladies', gents', children's, and men's winter goods, from the best London makers. Full particulars of which will appear in TO-MORROW'S issue.

1000 Packages New Goods.
Now landing, ex Walter Hood.
Most Important Sale by Auction, of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c.
TUESDAY, 22nd May.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 187, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd May,

1000 packages choice goods, now landing, ex Walter Hood, viz.
Bottled fruits
Pint and quart pickles
French plums, in bottles
New muscatel raisins, in boxes
Ditto ditto ditto, in cartoons
Barcelona nuts
Cork rose butter, North Wilts cheese
Price's No. 1 sperm candles
Yarmouth bloaters, in tins
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb tins
Pimento
Sugar candy
Carraway seeds
Sardines, &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale.

Ball Articles.
To Retail Drapers, Milliners, Fancy Dealers, &c.

MR. F. PUISSANT will sell, at the French Auction Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY, 18th instant,

A splendid assortment of ball articles, comprising,
Dresses, artificial flowers, head-dresses, laced feathers, gloves, jewellery, lace handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.

Particulars of which will appear in to-morrow's advertisement.

Groceries, Toys, Jewellery.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Bottled fruits and preserves, pickles in pints and quarts, mustard and other groceries, American revolvers and pistols, walking and riding canes, English and Geneva gold and silver watches and other jewellery, boots and shoes, waterproof coats, toys, &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Extensive Sale of Furniture, Plate, &c.
Important to Hotelkeepers and others.

THE MESSRS. MOORE have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock punctually,

The whole of the very elegant furniture, glass, plate, china, and miscellaneous effects, of the Bedford Family Hotel, Elizabeth-street, comprising, amongst an infinite variety of other articles,—

Bar.—Most excellent beer engine and spirit fountain, spirit casks, measures, pewter mugs, &c., &c.

Bar Parlour.—Dining table, dinner waggon, easy chairs, 2 chests drawers, horsehair sofa, and 6 chairs

Public Room.—Telescope dining table, elegant pier glass, easy chairs, hair-seated chairs, oil paintings and engravings, cheffonier, fender and irons, &c.

Back Parlour.—Telescope table, horsehair sofa and chairs, oilcloth, fender and irons, engravings, &c., &c.

Hall.—Mahogany table, lamp, oilcloth.

Drawing Room.—Brussels carpet, velvet pile hearthrug, fender and irons, crimson damask couch and chairs to match, handsome pier glass, easy chairs, cheffonier, papier mache tables, very choice oil paintings and engravings, curtains and poles, &c.

Bedrooms.—The contents of 13 rooms, containing four-post and iron bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, blankets, &c., marble top and other washstands, and toilet tables, bidets, toilet glasses, chamber sets, &c., &c., &c.

Pantry.—Plated table and chamber candlesticks, plated toast-racks, teapots, &c., cut glass decanters, tumblers, wines, sugar basins, butter dishes, dessert, dinner, and tea spoons, fish slices, &c., &c.

Kitchen.—Very large and superior cooking stove, made by Russell, cost £60. It has four ovens, and is peculiarly adapted for a large hotel or boarding house; also stewpans, saucepans, boilers, fish kettles, and the usual requisites.

N. B.—If the remainder of the lease, together with the goodwill and fixtures, should not be sold previously to the 26th instant, they also will be disposed of by public auction at the time of the above sale.

Terms, cash.

To Gold Buyers and Assayers.
Complete Gold Assaying Apparatus.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 17th May, at 11 o'clock,

One complete set of articles used in gold assaying, comprising—
Superior assay balance, turning upon agate planes, and resting upon its own bearings, in glass complete, with weights from 100 part of carat to 600 grains
Box beam balance, in glass case complete
One ingot and two cupel moulds
Bone dust, assay lead and zinc, hammer, chisel, nippers, pestle and mortar, crucibles, &c.

Terms, cash.

To close account sales.
Under positive instructions from the Consignor.
To General Drapers, Hosiers, Haberdashers, Milliners, Boot and Shoe Makers.
Thirty Cases General Drapery, &c.
For Sale, MONDAY, the 21st.

RISHWORTH and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 21st May, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned consignment of drapery, &c.
JQ in diamond
2—16 dozen men's fancy regatta shirts, No. 91
18 ditto ditto ditto ditto, No. 69
20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, No. 68
12—Men's brown half-hose
Girl's white cotton hose
Women's ditto ditto ditto
13—Men's brown rough half-hose
Women's white cotton hose
Men's merino shirts
14—Ditto ditto ditto
Ditto scarlet ditto, worked fronts
Ditto blue ditto
Ditto Bendigo and Australian ditto
16—One case, gloves, assorted, thread, silk, lisle, kid, &c.
17—One case bonnets, assorted shapes, boy's caps, in great variety, laces, &c.
36—One case, night caps and laces, collars, wire, ribbons, lace falls, chemisettes, habit shirts, &c., &c.
37—One case, 4 dozen cashmere boots
38—One ditto 2 dozen ditto ditto
Two dozen cloth ditto
39—One case, 4 dozen ditto ditto
40—Ditto, assorted millinery, gloves, &c., &c.
41—Ditto, French and English ribbons, assorted
42—Ditto, delaine dresses, parasols, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, barege robes, &c., &c.
43—Ditto haberdashery
44-49—Six cases I. R. goloshes
50—One case French flowers
51—Ditto hosiery, winter wear, assorted
52—Ditto slops
53—Ditto linen sheeting
54-56—Three bales 24-inch canvas
57—One ditto 29-inch grey ditto
57—Ditto 29-inch ditto, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

To Soap Boilers and others.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, on the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 17th May, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the Produce Sale, 50 tons coarse salt, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, and Hides.

MORT and CO will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 17th May, at 11 o'clock precisely,

100 bales wool
450 puncheons tallow
11 casks ditto
4876 sheepskins
302 hides.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Forty-two Bales Wool, ex Retriever.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 17th May, at 11 o'clock,

MCK over P	8	bales
888	3	„
K	2	„
JSC	4	„
O	2	„
Anchor between WW	14	„
C	11	„
JF conjoined	3	„
	42	bales

More or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
ILLAWARRA.
Two choice Farms of 80 acres each, within about 3 MILES OF WOLLONGONG, and situate in THE CENTRE OF FAIRY MEADOW.
TITLE—Unquestionable.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by S. D. Gordon, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock,

TWO VERY CHOICE AGRICULTURAL FARMS, of 80 acres each, situate in the favourite district of Illawarra, CLOSE to PALMER'S MILL, in the very heart of Fairy Meadow, within the short distance of 3 miles from Wollongong, and bounded on one side by a GOVERNMENT HIGH-ROAD.

☞ These farms are bounded by the lands of Mr. Martin and others on the north; by Cunningham, Mooney, and Harrington's lands on the south; and by Wilson's farm on the west. They were originally granted to UNDERWOOD, and are the lands inserted as Nos. 9 and 10, in the Government advertisement of 23rd October 1832.

*** They are two really choice farms, and the land excellent. The price of dairy and farm produce in the Sydney market—a large portion of the supply of which is drawn from this district—and the proximity of these lands to Wollongong, between which port and Sydney there now is REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION, combine to render them particularly worthy the attention of any one on the look out for land in this highly prized district—or, indeed, any one requiring a really good farm. They adjoin each other, and will be sold separately or together, as POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Plan on view at the rooms.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction at Camden, on MONDAY, May 21st,

65 head of cattle, and 10 horses. The cattle consist of 3 bullocks fit for the butcher, 20 head in good condition, and to be broken in to work. The remainder are milking and springing cows. The horses are of a powerful draught breed, rising four years old, and unbroken to harness. Also, three young bulls, well bred, one a three-year old, is got by Sir Charles Fitzroy's imported bull.

The terms are—approved bills of three months will be taken for any sum above £20; under that amount, cash at the fall of the hammer. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock sharp.

Building Allotments! Building Allotments!! Building Allotments!!! For Sale at Penrith.

CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by the proprietor to offer for sale by auction on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, situated in the town of Penrith, on the north side of High-street, and opposite the residence of Dr. Clark, and bounded on the west by Dr. Richard's land.

These allotments each have a frontage of 66 feet, by a depth of 193 feet. The situation of these allotments is, without exception, second to none in the town, being on the high land and commanding an unobstructed view of the Mountain Range and the surrounding landscape scenery, with all its varied delights to the eye and the mind.

The auctioneer respectfully solicits intending buyers to inspect the property and judge for themselves, as to the advantages they possess for building purposes.

Terms at sale.
Title guaranteed.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CA

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines	One shilling.
Four ditto	Two shillings.
Six ditto	Three shillings.
Eight ditto	Four shillings.

SUBSCRIPTION: £4 per annum in advance.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street,
Thursday, May 17, 1855.